

FD-263 (Rev. 8-1-59)

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE <b>NEW HAVEN</b>	OFFICE OF ORIGIN <b>NEW HAVEN</b>	DATE <b>5/24/66</b>	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD <b>9/27/65 - 5/18/66</b>
TITLE OF CASE <b>AMERICANS FOR REAPPRAISAL OF FAR EASTERN POLICY</b>		REPORT MADE BY <b>SA [REDACTED]</b>	TYPED BY <b>hmg</b>
		CHARACTER OF CASE <b>INFORMATION CONCERNING (INTERNAL SECURITY)</b>	

## REFERENCES

New Haven airtel dated 10/21/65;  
New Haven letter dated 12/9/65;  
New Haven letter dated 12/14/65;  
Bureau letter dated 1/5/66.

-P\*-

## ADMINISTRATIVE

One copy of this report is being designated for Boston, Cleveland, Detroit, and San Francisco since investigation is still pending in those offices.

A copy of this report is also being designated for information for New York and WFO since these are logical places for possible future activities of this group.

This report is classified ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ because it contains information from NH T-3, NH T-6, NH T-7, NH T-8, NH T-9, NH T-10, and NH T-11, the unauthorized disclosure of which

APPROVED

SPECIAL AGENT  
IN CHARGE

COPIES MADE:

SEE COVER PAGE B

## DISSEMINATION RECORD OF ATTACHED REPORT

AGENCY	626 ONI, OSI, APO-SD, State
REQUEST RECD.	56 JUL 13 1966
DATE FWD.	6/15/66
HOW FWD.	660 N/S Car. etc

## NOTATIONS

SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR  
DISSEMINATION.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New Haven, Connecticut

May 24, 1966

In Reply, Please Refer  
to File No. 100-18544

Title AMERICANS FOR REAPPRAISAL OF FAR  
EASTERN POLICY

Character INFORMATION CONCERNING  
(INTERNAL SECURITY)

Reference Report of SA [REDACTED] dated b6  
and captioned as above, at New b7C  
Haven, Connecticut

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

*Source  
Page*

NH 100-18544

- 5 - Bureau [ ] (RM)
- 1 - Boston (100-36588) (Info) (RM)
- 1 - Cleveland (100-27711) (Info) (RM)
- 1 - Detroit [ ] (Info) (RM)
- 1 - New York (100-156480) (Info) (RM)
- 1 - San Francisco (100-55912) (Info) (RM)
- 1 - WFO (100-45163) (Info) (RM)
- 1 - 108th INTC (RM)
- 1 - OSI, New York (RM)
- 1 - OSI, Westover Field (RM)
- 1 - ONI, New York (RM)
- 1 - Secret Service, New Haven (RM)
- 2 - New Haven (100-18544)

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could compromise the informants and jeopardize their future effectiveness.

In view of the fact that there is no evidence of any CP effort to infiltrate, influence, dominate, or control Americans for Reappraisal of Far Eastern Policy (ARFEP), this investigation is being placed in a pending inactive status and will be reviewed in six months to determine whether further investigation is warranted.

INFORMANTS

Identity

Location

NH T-1 is [redacted]  
[redacted]  
(request)

Instant report, page 2 b6  
b7C  
b7D

NH T-2 is [redacted]  
[redacted]

Instant report, page 2

NH T-3 is Panel Source [redacted]  
[redacted]

Instant report, page 6

NH T-4 is [redacted]  
[redacted]  
(by request)

Instant report, page 20, 23

NH T-5 is [redacted]  
[redacted]  
[redacted] (by request)

100-11981-13, page 14

NH T-6 is [redacted]

100-14203-289, page 23

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NH T-7 is [redacted] 100-14793-605, page 1

NH T-8 is [redacted] 100-14395-55  
[redacted] 100-156480-183

NH T-9 is SA [redacted] 100-18544-31, 32

NH T-10 is former [redacted] 100-18544-31, 32

NH T-11 is [redacted] 100-18544-31, 32  
[redacted] captioned  
[redacted]  
source not identified.

NH T-12 is [redacted] 100-18544-1A 33  
[redacted]  
[redacted] (by request)

NH T-13 is [redacted] 100-18544-85,  
Instant report, page 31  
[redacted]

NH T-14 is [redacted] 100-18544-31

Agent observing [redacted] demonstrating on the New Haven  
Green on [redacted] was SA [redacted]

The agent who interviewed JOHN HERSEY on 6/8/50, was SA [redacted]  
[redacted]

Source used to characterize Yale-New Haven Students for a  
Democratic Society is Confidential Source [redacted]

Sources used to characterize New Haven-Yale Committee for  
Peace in Viet Nam are identified as follows:

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b7C  
b7D

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First source: Panel Source [redacted] b6  
b7C  
b7D  
Second source: Panel Source [redacted]  
Third source: Panel Source [redacted]  
Fourth source: [redacted]  
[redacted] (by request)  
Fifth source: [redacted]  
Sixth source: [redacted]

Informants who are familiar with certain aspects of CP and other front organizations contacted during May 1966 in the New Haven area are identified as follows:

<u>Source</u>	<u>Date Contacted</u>	<u>Agent Contacting</u>
[redacted]	5/5/66	SA [redacted]
	5/9/66	SA [redacted]
	5/3/66	SA [redacted]
	5/3/66	SA [redacted]

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LEADS

The Boston, Cleveland, Detroit, and San Francisco Offices are requested to complete the investigation required by the Bureau set out in referenced New Haven letter dated 12/9/65.

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NEW HAVEN DIVISION

At New Haven, Conn.

Will review the investigation in six months to evaluate whether further investigation is warranted.

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FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 1 - 108th INTC (RM)  
1 - OSI, NEW YORK (RM)  
1 - OSI, WESTOVER FIELD (RM) ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~  
1 - ONI, NEW YORK (RM)  
1 - SECRET SERVICE, NEW HAVEN (RM)

Report of: SA   Office: NEW HAVEN  
Date: May 24, 1966

Field Office File #: 100-18544

Bureau File #:  

Title: AMERICANS FOR REAPPRIASAL OF FAR EASTERN POLICY

Character: INFORMATION CONCERNING  
(INTERNAL SECURITY)

Synopsis:

Americans for Reappraisal of Far Eastern Policy (ARFEP) has its national headquarters at Box 404A, Yale Post Office Station, New Haven, Conn. National officers, Executive Committee, and founders listed and identified. ARFEP was formed at Yale University 9/26/65, and approximate membership in October 1965 was 35. Purposes of organization is to promote 1. Immediate cease fire by both sides in Viet Nam to be followed by a negotiated settlement. 2. Recognition of the People's Republic of China, 3. Negotiations by the U.S. for admission of People's Republic of China to the UN and other international bodies, and 4. Readiness by the U.S. to join China in projects of mutual concern, including establishment of controls over the production and testing of nuclear weapons and the end of special restrictions on trade, communications, and exchange of personnel. ARFEP sponsored nationwide telephone hookup to a number of college campuses on 10/24/65, sent out mailings setting forth their views on 10/16/65, prepared a questionnaire concerning the US's Far Eastern Policy to determine the views of Congressmen, sponsored a debate between individuals both supporting and opposing current administration policies in the Far East and with other groups co-sponsored an address by DONALD W. DUNCAN a U.S. veteran of Viet Nam. Financial data reported. Informants during 5/66 have no knowledge of any Communist influence in ARFEP.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~  
GROUP 1

43  
Excluded from automatic  
downgrading and  
declassification.



DETAILS:

I. BASIS FOR INVESTIGATION

The basis for this investigation is to determine the true character of this organization and ascertain whether it is Communist infiltrated. The FBI is not investigating legitimate activities of this organization.

II. ADDRESS

On December 13, 1965, NH T-1 stated that Americans for Reappraisal of Far Eastern Policy (ARFEP) shows its address as 404 A Yale Post Office Station, New Haven, Connecticut.

On May 11, 1966, NH T-2 advised that the subscriber of Yale Station Post Office Box 404 A is Dwight Hall, one of the resident colleges of Yale University, which is the permanent subscriber of this box.

NH T-2 advised that mail for a number of campus organizations with headquarters at Dwight Hall are received at this box.

III. OFFICERS

NH T-1 further advised on December 13, 1965, that ARFEP opened a checking account at the First New Haven National Bank, 1 Church Street, New Haven, Connecticut, on November 17, 1965, and that the officers of the organization are as follows:

President

Secretary

Financial Secretary

The name  also appeared on the signature card, but a line had been drawn through this name.

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[REDACTED] MEMBER OF SUBJECT ORGANIZATION [REDACTED]

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On May 5, 1966, the records of the Yale Alumni Office, made available by [REDACTED] reflected that [REDACTED] is a member of Yale College, Class of 1966, majoring in economics. He resides in [REDACTED] a resident college of Yale University. *New Haven, Conn.*

He was born [REDACTED] and is single. He is registered for Selective Service with Local Board 11, Champaign, Illinois. His home address was given as [REDACTED]. He was educated at the [REDACTED] and attended the University of Illinois during the Summers of 1960 through 1962.

*mer 7/2/68*  
His father was listed as [REDACTED] born [REDACTED] employed as researcher and professor at the University of Illinois. The father attended the University of Illinois, receiving a BS degree in 1940, a MS degree in 1942, and a PhD degree in 1952. [REDACTED]

His mother was listed as [REDACTED] born [REDACTED] occupation teacher, who received a BA degree in 1938 and a MA degree in 1958, from the University of Illinois.

[REDACTED]  
The Yale Directory lists [REDACTED] as secretary - research assistant, History of Science and Medicine, [REDACTED] and her home address as [REDACTED]

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MEMBER OF SUBJECT ORGANIZATION

*Apr 78*  
On May 9, 1966, [REDACTED] Secretary, Personnel Office, Yale University, reviewed her files on [REDACTED] which reflected her full name as [REDACTED] born [REDACTED] home address [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] She listed herself as single. She is not a United States citizen but arrived in the United States in 1965. She was hired for her present position at Yale University on September 9, 1965. She attended the Batley Girls Grammar School in [REDACTED]

England from 1953 - 1960, and St. Godric's Secretarial College in London from 1960 to 1962. She was employed from September 1962 until August 1965 as secretary to the Director, Science Information Service, London, England. She left this employment in order to travel and widen her experience.

On May 10, 1966, [redacted] Secretary, International Office, Yale University, reviewed her records and advised that [redacted] resides in Apartment [redacted] [redacted] She was born [redacted] at [redacted] and is single. She showed her foreign address as [redacted]

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She traveled to the United States on passport [redacted] issued [redacted] in [redacted] which will expire on [redacted] She has an immigrant visa and entered the United States on [redacted] arriving via air at New York City. Her alien registration number was listed as [redacted] She is presently employed by Professor [redacted] Department of History of Science and Medicine. At the time she applied for employment in 1965 at Yale, she showed her address as "Science of Science Foundation, in care of CRDA Foundation, 41 Portland Place, London W 1, England."

[redacted] MEMBER OF SUBJECT ORGANIZATION

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*New Haven, Conn.*

The records of the Alumni Office, Yale University, made available by [redacted] on May 17, 1966, reflected that [redacted] is a member of the Yale Class of [redacted] majoring in [redacted] He is a resident of [redacted] His home address is listed as [redacted] He was born [redacted] at [redacted] and is single. He previously attended the Los Altos High School in Los Altos, California. His father was listed as [redacted] born [redacted] employed as Head, Math Department, Mountain View Union High School District. The father received a BS degree from U.S. Naval Academy in 1946, and a MA degree from Stanford University in 1955. His mother was listed as [redacted]

*Calif.  
Ind.*

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[redacted]  
[redacted] born Seattle, Washington, employed as a teacher. She received a BA degree in [redacted] from Whitman, and a MA degree in 1946 from Columbia [redacted]

[redacted] New Haven, Conn. [redacted]

*Page 2  
Baron*  
The records of the Yale Alumni Office, made available by [redacted] on May 5, 1966, reflected that [redacted] enrolled in 1964 at the Yale Divinity School, studying for a STM degree which he expected to receive in 1965. He listed his address as [redacted] and his home address as [redacted]. He was born [redacted] at [redacted] and is a citizen of [redacted]. He is in the United States on a "F" visa. Before admittance to Yale, he attended the [redacted] where he received a BA degree in 1959. Since arriving at Yale, he obtained a BD degree from Yale Divinity School in 1962.

His father was listed as [redacted] deceased and his mother was given as [redacted]

On May 10, 1966, [redacted] International Office of Yale University, reviewed her records, which reflected that [redacted] received a STM (Master of Sacred Theology) degree in 1965. Additional information in her file reflected that he received a BA degree with honors in Geography from the [redacted] in 1959.

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He originally arrived in the United States in 1959, and left during the summer of 1963 for Bonn, Germany, for a year of study. He returned in September 1964 to continue his studies at Yale. From July 16, 1965, until January 1966, he has been in practice training in the Life Enrichment Activity Program in New Haven, located at 136 Bristol Street. This program consists of teaching children from slum areas. Since January 1966, he is associated with the National Student Christian Federation in travel status, with headquarters at 475 Riverside Drive. This Federation is associated with the National Council of Churches in Christ.

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[ ] has passport [ ] issued [ ] in [ ]  
[ ] and has been validated until June 22, 1970. He has  
visa [ ] issued [ ] in Bonn, Germany. Both  
of his entrances in the United States were made through the  
Port of New York City and he has Alien Registration Number  
[ ]

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On November 3, 1961, [ ]  
[ ] informed SA [ ] of the  
New Haven Office, that on November 2, 1961, [ ] attended  
a dinner for ministers and laymen of the New Haven Association  
for Congressional Churches, at which [ ] Yale  
Divinity School student, spoke on "The United States as Seen  
Through the Eyes of an African Student".

The tenure of [ ] speech was critical of United States  
policy. He claimed that Americans have lost the revolutionary  
spirit of their ancestors and this is a sign of a decaying  
society.

On October 21, 1965, SA [ ] found on the  
floor of the Yale Station, U.S. Post Office, which is the  
focal point for the distribution of posters and leaflets  
from student organizations, a typewritten sheet entitled  
"American for Reappraisal of Far Eastern Policy". Listed  
thereon were the names of the Executive Committee members  
of ARFEP, as well as the membership which together with  
information furnished by NH T-3 and information appearing  
in the "Yale Daily News", a daily student newspaper published  
at Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut, would appear  
to constitute the membership of this organization.

The Yale Executive Committee of ARFEP was listed as follows:

[ ]	Medical School
[ ]	Class of 1966

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WILLIAM SLOANE COFFIN, JR.

NH 100-18544

[redacted] Class of 1966

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[redacted] Class of 1966

[redacted] Class of 1966

[redacted] Class of 1966

[redacted] Class of 1966

[redacted] Class of 1966

From the above set forth information, it would appear that the total Yale membership is approximately 35.

~~MEMBER OF SUBJECT ORGANIZATION~~

[redacted]

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On May 6, 1966, [redacted] Alumni Office, made available the record on [redacted] which reflected he enrolled at the Yale Medical School and expects a MD degree in 1969. His local address is [redacted] His home address was listed as [redacted] He was born [redacted] and is single. He previously attended Duke University, receiving an AB degree in June 1965.

*New Haven Conn.*

His father was listed as [redacted] *mae mcs* born [redacted] [redacted] employed by Dupont, Wilmington, Delaware, as production manager for Orlon. The father received a BS degree in 1939, and a PhD degree in 1943, both from the University of Virginia. His mother was listed as [redacted] born [redacted] She received a BA degree from Westhampton College in 1941. He also has a sister, [redacted]

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On May 5, 1966, [redacted] Alumni Office, Yale University, made available her records on [redacted] which reflected he is a member of the Class of [redacted] of Yale College. He is a resident of [redacted] and is majoring in Anthropology. He prepared for Yale at Taft School at Watertown, Connecticut. He was born [redacted] at [redacted] His home address was listed as [redacted] His father was given as [redacted]

~~MEMBER OF SUBJECT ORGANIZATION~~

*New Haven Conn.*

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[redacted] born [redacted] and employed as partner  
in the law firm of Taft, Stettinius, and Hollister. The  
father attended Western Reserve College. His mother  
was listed as [redacted] born [redacted]  
and graduated from Sweet Briar College in 1925. He  
has a brother-in-law, [redacted] who graduated  
from Yale in 1950.

On May 9, 1965, the records of the New Haven, Connecticut,  
Police Department, searched by Officer [redacted]  
reflected that [redacted] Police Department  
Number [redacted] # [redacted] born [redacted]

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height 5'11", weight 160 pounds, and nationality - American, was [REDACTED]

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The "Yale Daily News" on October 20, 1965, under the caption "Meeting to Deplore Civil Disobedience", states that preparations are underway for a meeting tomorrow to show that a majority of Yale students do not sympathize with the use of civil disobedience as a form of protest against the Viet Nam war. One of the students supporting this meeting is [REDACTED] Class of 1966.

The March 9, 1966, edition of the "Yale Daily News", in an article captioned "13 from Yale Go to Selma for March" reflected that four faculty members and nine students left New Haven the previous night for Selma, Alabama, where they planned to participate in a civil rights march from Selma to the State's Capitol, Montgomery. [REDACTED] Class of 1966, was mentioned as one of the nine students participating in this planned march. ~~MEMBER OF SUBJECT ORGANIZATION~~

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WILLIAM SLOANE COFFIN, JR.

The January 10, 1966, "Yale Daily News" contained an article reflecting that on January 9, 1966, Reverend WILLIAM SLOANE COFFIN, JR., Chaplin, Yale University, attacked the United States position in Viet Nam and opposed escalation of the war by the United States. The article quotes COFFIN with referring to Viet Nam as stating "There is one reason we're losing the war, and that's because Hanoi can talk better social justice and land reforms and politics than Saigon". *New Haven, Conn.*

COFFIN attacked the "total savagery of our warfare", deplored the practice of slaying women and children, and contrasted United States policy of "terrorism" with the "more effective" Vietcong terror campaign, which he described as "highly selective killing".

The article further states that COFFIN opposed escalation of the war in Viet Nam and as stating "we must stop listening to



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the bungling bugles of some Congressmen and the worthless abstract thinking of the Administration".

The January 18, 1966, edition of the "New Haven Journal Courier", a daily morning newspaper published at New Haven, Connecticut, reflected that at a rally on January 17, 1966, at Yale University, by a group of clergymen held in connection with the war in Viet Nam, COFFIN denounced United States military action in Viet Nam as "unmoral and incredibly stupid".

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WILLIAM SLOANE COFFIN is also listed on the officer and membership list of the organization as a member of the Non-Student National Committee of this organization. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] MEMBER OF SUBJECT ORGANIZATION

*New Haven Conn.*  
Records of the Yale Alumni Office, made available on May 5, 1966, by [REDACTED] reflected that [REDACTED] is a member of the Yale College, Class of [REDACTED] majoring in Philosophy. He resides at Room [REDACTED] Johnathan Edwards College. His home address was given as [REDACTED]. He was born [REDACTED] at [REDACTED] and attended Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts, and Westminster School in London, England, prior to coming to Yale. He is registered with Local Board 10, New Haven, Connecticut.

*MA 17113*  
His father was listed as [REDACTED] born [REDACTED] and employed as a doctor. [REDACTED] and as [REDACTED]. The father graduated from Yale University in 1932, and from Harvard University in [REDACTED] with a MD degree. His mother was listed as [REDACTED] born [REDACTED]. His parents reside at the Northford, Connecticut address. *Foot Hill Road*

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*Wewell NC*  
Other members of his family who graduated from Yale were his grandfather, WILLIAM S. EWELL, Class of 1901, his great grandfather, JOHN L. EWELL, Class of 1865, his great grandfather, JOHN H. WOODRUFF, Class of 1863.

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On October 8, 1964, [redacted] a member of Yale Class of 1964, informed SA [redacted] that on April 25, 1964, he attended a meeting sponsored by the Yale Socialist Union (YSU), at which the film "Vietcong" was shown at which a student from Haverford College, spoke against United States policy in Viet Nam. The chairman of this meeting was [redacted] a Yale student, whose father is a medical professor at Yale. 46

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The YSU is characterized in the Appendix Section of this report.

On September 15, 1964, [redacted] Yale University, visited the New Haven Office to advise that while a freshman at Yale, [redacted] came under the influence of a "beatnik" type intellectual and since then has opposed United States intervention in Cuba, Latin, and South America, and in Viet Nam. [redacted] has tried to convince [redacted] of the wisdom of the United States foreign policy to no avail. [redacted] stated [redacted] is not a Communist but is now (1964) deeply involved in the integration problem.

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The "Yale Daily News" of February 11, 1965, contained a letter signed by [redacted] Class of 1966, expressing dismay at the bombing above the 17th parallel and concluded with a recommendation to withdraw since it would be better to have a unified Viet Nam under HO CHI MINH than the destruction of Vietnamese and possible outbreak of a general war.

On February 13, 1965, 150 demonstrators staged a protest march near the New Haven Green, New Haven, Connecticut, protesting United States intervention in Viet Nam. A Special Agent of the New Haven Office observed [redacted] among the demonstrators distributing a leaflet entitled "Protest March Against the War in Viet Nam".

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MEMBER OF SUBJECT ORGANIZATION

[redacted] *New Haven, Conn.*  
Records of Alumni Office, Yale University, made available on May 6, 1966 by [redacted] reflected that [redacted] is a member of the Yale Class of 1966, majoring in History. He resides in Room [redacted]. His home address is listed as in care of Presbyterian Mission, 1 Nam San Dong, Toegh, Korea. [redacted]

He was born [redacted] in [redacted] and is registered with Local Board 122 at Wheaton, Illinois. He is single.

[redacted] previously resided at [redacted] until [redacted]

[redacted] prior to coming to Yale. [redacted]

His father was listed as [redacted] born [redacted] employed as superintendent of Toegh Prysbyterian Hospital, Toegh, Korea. The father received a BS degree from Wheaton College in 1939. His mother was listed as [redacted] born in [redacted] and received a BA degree from Wheaton College in 1939. *La. Nam San Dong, Toegh, Korea*

*TUC*  
The "Yale Daily News" of September 16, 1965, page two, under the name of [redacted] contained an item captioned "The Right to Review", which protested the appointment of an attorney by the Federal District Court for a draft dodger rather than wait for the Selective Service defendant to procure an attorney of his own choice.

The "Yale Daily News" of February 2, 1966, page two, contains an item entitled "Open Letter to the Yale Community" referring to the resumption of bombing of North Viet Nam ordered by the

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President of the United States, and asked the Yale community to attend a debate on Friday, February 4, 1966, calling for an immediate halt of the bombing and asking for a full and open debate of the question by Congress. This letter was signed by approximately 30 professors or students, one of whom was [redacted] Class of 1966.

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[redacted]  
[redacted] was previously identified in this report as President of this group.

MEMBER OF SUBJECT ORGANIZATION

On May 6, 1966, [redacted] Yale Alumni Records, made available her file on [redacted] no middle name, a member of the Yale College Class of 1966, majoring in English. He is a resident of [redacted] His home address was listed as [redacted]  
[redacted] He was born [redacted] in [redacted] and is single. He is registered with a local board in Silver Spring, Maryland. He was educated at the Northwood High School, Silver Springs, Maryland, prior to coming to Yale University.

His father was listed as [redacted] born [redacted] b6  
and employed as an economist by the Federal Communication Commission. His father received a BS degree in 1942 from [redacted] b7C  
New York University. His mother was listed as [redacted]  
born [redacted] employed as a teacher who received a [redacted]  
BS degree from 1957 from "D.C. Teachers". *D.C. (rec)*

*AKA.*  
On May 6, 1966, [redacted] Alumni Office, Yale University, made available the file which reflected that [redacted] b6  
[redacted] was a member of Yale College, Class of 1966, majoring b7C  
in History. His address was given as [redacted] *New Haven*  
and his home address was listed as [redacted] *Conn*

MEMBER OF SUBJECT ORGANIZATION

*Alabama*  
*7/6*  
*news*  
*Illinois*

[redacted] He was born [redacted] at [redacted] and is single. He is registered with Local Board 115, Harvey, Illinois. His parents are presently separated. He was educated at the Rich Township High School, Park Forest, Illinois.

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His father was listed as [redacted] born [redacted] address [redacted] The father's occupation was listed as field engineer, National Automatic Tool Company. His mother was listed as [redacted] born [redacted] occupation teacher, who received a MA degree at the University of Illinois in 1941.

The "Yale Daily News" of September 22, 1964, under the caption "The Mississippi Project: Volunteers Tell Story of Long Hot Summer", listed the experiences of several Yale students who served as civil rights volunteers in Mississippi. One of these volunteer students was [redacted] Class of 1966, who spent the summer in Vicksburg, campaigning for the Freedom Democratic Party, and trying to register voters.

The "Yale Daily News" of November 30, 1964, contains an article captioned "Yale Rights Workers Chased in Carolina" which contained a photograph of [redacted] and others who were threatened by Ku Klux Klansmen in North Carolina, after returning from a week of civil rights work in Mississippi.

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The "Yale Daily News" of March 9, 1965, page 1, contained an article captioned "13 from Yale Go to Selma for March" which lists four faculty and nine students, all from Yale, in a civil rights march from Selma, Alabama, to the State Capitol in Montgomery. One of the students listed was [redacted] Class of 1966.

NH T-3 advised that [redacted] attended three meetings of the Yale-New Haven Chapter, Students for a Democratic Society, which meetings took place on November 21 and November 22, 1965, and February 3, 1966.

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The Yale-New Haven Students for a Democratic Society is characterized in the Appendix Section of this report.

The "Yale Daily News" of December 3, 1964, contained an item concerning a meeting of the Yale Civil Rights Council held on December 2, 1964, at which a Mississippi Negro spoke of the deplorable conditions in Mississippi. The article mentioned that [redacted] Class of 1966, was elected editor of the group's weekly newsletter.

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The "Yale Daily News" of March 18, 1966, page five, lists six Yale students who received permission from University officials to move off campus into a Negro slum area. One of the six listed was [redacted] Class of 1966.

**MEMBER OF SUBJECT ORGANIZATION**

On May 5, 1966, [redacted] Alumni Office, made available her record which reflected that [redacted] a member of Yale College, Class of 1966, is majoring in Chinese studies. His address was listed as [redacted] His home address was given as [redacted] He was born [redacted] at [redacted] and is single. He is registered with Local Board 8, New Haven, Connecticut. Under education he listed that he was [redacted] but completed his high school in Hamden, Connecticut. He traveled to Europe in the Fall of 1961, worked in England in the Summer of 1962, and worked in South America from March - June 1962.

Mass He listed his father as [redacted] born [redacted] who is a naturalized U.S. citizen. The father is employed as professor of Economics, Yale University, receiving a BA degree in [redacted] from the [redacted] and a PhD degree from Harvard. His mother was listed as [redacted] born [redacted] and employed as research! She graduated from the University of Wisconsin with a BA degree and Radcliff College with a PhD degree.

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NH 100-18544

On May 9, 1966, the records of the New Haven, Connecticut, Police Department were searched by Officer [redacted] and reflected that [redacted] New Haven Police Department # [redacted] residence [redacted] He was born [redacted] is 5'10" tall, and weighs 152 pounds. [redacted]

b6  
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The "Yale Daily News" of June 27, 1964, printed a letter from [redacted] Yale Class of 1966, in which he protested the "boorish behavior" of Yale students at a recent speech by a visiting Haverford College student who attempted to make a critical speech of our policy in Viet Nam. His speech was interrupted by "boos and catcalls and he had difficulty in making himself heard".

#### IV. FORMATION

The September 27, 1965 edition of the "Yale Daily News" contained an item on September 26, 1965, a group of 50 students and faculty members met at Dwight Hall, Yale University, to organize a headquarters of a National Committee to reopen a debate on the U.S. foreign policy in Asia. The Committee plans to work with similar groups on college campuses throughout the country. The goal of the group is to urge a cease-fire in Viet Nam, obtain U.S. recognition of the Peoples Republic of China, and secure the admission of the Peoples Republic of China to the United Nations. It was the hope of the Committee to extend discussions of these issues from the campuses to political and civic groups. The Committee was formed under the leadership of ALLARD K. LOWENSTEIN, Conn. Yale Law School Class of 1954, a New York lawyer, by Reverend WILLIAM SLOANE COFFIN, JR., Yale University Chaplain, and NORMAN THOMAS, six time Socialist candidate for President of the United States, who made an initial endowment of \$500.00. CONN.

#### MEMBER OF SUBJECT ORGANIZATION

The above three individuals were also listed as non-student members of the National Committee of ARFEP, on the membership list and list of officers previously mentioned in this report.

ALLARD K. LOWENSTEIN

The "Yale Daily News" on February 3, 1966, on page 1, identified ALLARD K. LOWENSTEIN as a member of the Yale Law School, Class of 1954, and presently running for the Congressional seat of the New York's 19th District in the primary election. LOWENSTEIN served on the staff of Senator FRANK GRAHAM of North Carolina and as a foreign policy advisor to Vice President HUMPHREY during the 1964 campaign. He was carried out a study of Southwest Africa for the United Nations and later wrote a book on the topic "Brutal Mandate". LOWENSTEIN served as an assistant dean at Stanford University, and in 1963 along with friends made there and at Yale led one of the first student civil rights groups to travel to Mississippi.

V. AIMS AND PURPOSES

On November 4, 1965, NH T-12 furnished a pamphlet captioned "24 October" issued by ARFEP in which they set forth the purpose as follows:

"1. In order to emphasize the sincerity of its desire to reach a negotiated settlement in Vietnam, the United States should call for an immediate cease-fire by both sides. This cease-fire should preferably be administered through the United Nations and should serve as a prelude to unconditional negotiations which should include all parties involved in the conflict.

"2. The United States should announce its readiness to negotiate towards the recognition of the People's Republic of China. The withholding of recognition has outlived its effectiveness as a political weapon. Recognition is now essentially a matter of diplomatic convenience, and hence as much in the interest of the recognizer as the recognized.



"3. The United States should negotiate towards admission of the People's Republic of China to the United Nations and other international bodies. There is little hope for an orderly world with so large a power excluded from the order.

"4. The United States should declare its readiness to join China in projects of mutual advantage and concern, including establishment of controls over the production and testing of nuclear weapons and the end of special restrictions on trade, communications, and exchange of personnel."

As an alternative, ARFEP stated :

"We cannot be sure how the Chinese will react to these proposals. But of one thing we can be sure: the alternative to these proposals is not a continuation of the status quo but mounting tension and increasing danger of war.

"We therefore urge all Americans to join with us in a national discussion of these proposals, and urge those who agree with us to work within the framework of law to promote their implementation.

"The 24 October program is merely a beginning. The educational basis for a reappraisal of our Far Eastern Policy must be expanded throughout the nation's universities. And from the student community, the discussion must be taken to the entire national community.

## VI. ACTIVITIES

The "Yale Daily News" for October 8, 1965, contained an article stating that ARFEP had completed plans for a nationwide telephone hookup on October 24, 1965, United Nations Day, to inaugurate discussions of United States Far Eastern policy.

The October 20, 1965, edition of the "Yale Daily News" reflected that at 4:00 p.m. on October 24, 1965, at Yale University, a public meeting will be held at 4:00 p.m., moderated by NORMAN THOMAS, at which the following Yale professors were to talk on the topics listed:

MARY WRIGHT, Significance of China's Revolution for Western Policy

KARL DEUTSCH, Is a Negotiated Settlement Possible? Concrete Steps for Viet Nam.

HARRY RUDIN, Prospects for a Creative Diplomatic Response.

CHARLES REICH, A Test of American Democracy: Can There be a Constructive Debate?

ROBERT A. DAHL, Summary and Conclusion Remarks.

At 8:30 p.m., following the above talks, the below listed individuals were to give a nationwide address, using a telephone hookup at approximately 30 colleges.

WILLIAM F. RYAN, New York Congressman

MICHAEL HARRINGTON, Author

JOHN K. FAIRBANK, Professor at Harvard University, and a China expert.

NORMAN COUSINS, editor of "Saturday Review"

ALLARD K. LOWENSTEIN, Yale Law School Class of 1954, a civil rights activist, previously identified in this report.

Professor MARY WRIGHT

The 1965-1966 Directory for Yale University lists MARY C. WRIGHT as Professor of History and advisor of the Far Eastern Literature Library at Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut.

MEMBER OF SUBJECT ORGANIZATION

NH 100-18544

ARFEP literature lists her as a non-student member of the National Committee of this organization.

The October 26, 1950, edition of the "Palo Alto Times," Palo Alto, California, contains an article reflecting that MARY C. WRIGHT was one of the speakers at a public forum on China sponsored by the Palo Alto Coordinating Committee on Peace and Education, at which she agreed that the United States should recognize Communist China and its right to be seated in the United Nations. The article quotes MARY WRIGHT as stating, "The Chinese revolution has been a tremendous experience to the countries of South East Asia who look upon the passing of imperialism in their northern neighbor with approval. This is particularly true because China's neighbors have felt imperialism more directly than China.

On January 16, 1953, NH T-14 advised that he considered MARY WRIGHT to be a "leftist" inasmuch as she continually spoke in favor of the Chinese Communist cause, violently defended Chinese Communists, and advocated United States recognition of MAO Tse-tung, Chinese Communist leader.

The April 7, 1965, edition of the "Yale Daily News" contains an article concerning a letter sent to the President of the United States by Yale faculty members expressing dissatisfaction with United States policy in Viet Nam. This article quotes MARY WRIGHT as stating, "The Viet Nam policy issue is our gravest crisis since the late 1930s, but is a crisis of opposite kind. American lack of comprehension of the real alternatives open is so serious that we have wanted to take special care in a somber statement to the President."

KARL DEUTSCH

The current Yale Directory lists KARL W. DEUTSCH, Professor of Political Science at Yale University. *New Haven, Conn.*

On May 10, 1965, NH T-4 advised that the Inter-University Committee for a public hearing on Viet Nam, set forth in its literature its purpose as "...to recruit a large representative group of scholars and scientists to sponsor the National Teach-In. Sponsorship implies only a deep concern with the present situation in South East Asia and a conviction that questions relating to peace and war should be open to responsible debate. Sponsorship does not entail the endorsement of any particular scheme for settling the situation in Viet Nam. This is precisely what we are searching for."

"You are invited to support this effort. If you are willing to act as sponsor of the National Teach-In, please check the appropriate boxes in the enclosed envelope and return it with your signature."

Listed as one of the sponsors was the name KARL DEUTSCH.

HARRY RUDIN

The current Yale Directory lists HARRY R. RUDIN as Colgate Professor of History. In April and May 1958, NH T-5 made available names of persons on the mailing list of the Southern Conference Educational Fund. Listed thereon was the name Professor HARRY R. RUDIN, 202 Santa Fe Avenue, Hamden 14, Connecticut.

The Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc., is characterized in the Appendix Section of this report.

*afraica*

On June 12, 1957, NH T-6 advised that Professor HARRY R. RUDIN, Yale University, was one of a number of people signing an appeal to the President of the United States, urging that MORTON SOBELL, convicted of conspiracy to commit espionage, be given an executive pardon or a new trial.

JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG and MORTON SOBELL were convicted in the U.S. District Court, Southern District of New York, on March 29, 1951, of conspiracy to commit espionage in behalf of the Soviet Union. The ROSENBERGs were sentenced to death on April 5, 1951, and MORTON SOBELL was sentenced to 30 years imprisonment on the same date. The ROSENBERGs were executed in Sing Sing Prison, Ossining, New York, on June 19, 1953, and SOBELL began serving his term at the U.S. Penitentiary, Alcatraz, California.

On November 13, 1962, NH T-7 made available an invitation to an annual peace dinner at the First Methodist Church, New Haven, Connecticut, held on November 9, 1962. The invitation was on the letterhead of World Fellowship News, Winter Headquarters 66 Edgewood Avenue, New Haven, Connecticut, and listed the speaker as Dr. HARRY R. RUDIN, Colgate Professor of History at Yale, who had traveled through Africa in 1961 under a Ford Foundation grant.

World Fellowship, Inc., is characterized in the Appendix Section of this report.

The "New York Times", a daily newspaper published in New York, under the date of April 11, 1962, page 31, carried an open letter to President JOHN F. KENNEDY, protesting U.S. military intervention in South Viet Nam. Among those listed as signing this letter and seeking support for their stand was HARRY R. RUDIN, Professor of History, Yale University.

CHARLES REICH

The current Yale Directory lists CHARLES A. REICH as Professor of Law.

NH 100-18544

On August 21, 1962, NH T-8 furnished a pamphlet published by the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee, 421 7th Avenue, New York City, entitled "Justice Black Stands for Freedom". The pamphlet dealt with the Supreme Court decision on June 5, 1961, requiring the Communist Party of the United States to register as a Communist action organization. Under the statement "We deplore the court's decision as erroneous and harmful. It reverses the heritage of freedom of America and aggregate estate of freedom on the face of the earth", a number of people's names appeared. Among these was the name ~~CHARLES A. REICH~~, Associate Professor of Law, Yale University Law School. *New Haven, Conn.*

The ECLC is characterized in the Appendix Section of this report.

On March 10, 1965, the "Washington Post", a daily newspaper published at Washington, D.C., on page A13, contained an advertisement by the National Committee for the Repeal of the McCarran Act, listing 300 people who called upon the Executive and Legislative representatives to reassess and act, which was "born in panic and produced in fear, which adds nothing to our security and diminishes the honor of democracy." One of the signers to this advertisement was Professor ~~CHARLES A. REICH~~, Yale Law School.

The National Committee to Repeal the McCarran Act is characterized in the Appendix Section of this report.

The "Yale Daily News" on December 8, 1964, in an article captioned "100 Law Authorities Ask End of House UnAmerican Activities Committee". The article lists 100 signers who urged the House of Representatives to abolish the HCUA. One of the listed signers was CHARLES A. REITCH, Professor, Yale Law School.

On February 11, 1965, the "New Haven Journal Courier", a daily morning newspaper published at New Haven, Connecticut,

contained an article reflecting the Ad Hoc Committee of Yale students formed Monday, announced on February 10, 1965, that a rally protesting the United States involvement in Viet Nam would be held at 8:30 p.m., February 11, 1965, at the Yale Law School auditorium, New Haven, Connecticut. Senator WAYNE MORSE and several professors would speak on various approaches to end the war in Viet Nam. One of the speakers listed was CHARLES A. REICH of the Yale Law School. The Law School auditorium for February 11, 1965, when this meeting was held, was actually rented by the Yale Socialist Union.

ROBERT A. DAHL

*New Haven Conn.*

The "Yale Daily News" on April 7, 1965, contained an open letter to the President of the United States, written by ROBERT A. DAHL, Sterling Professor of History, Yale University, which was signed by 179 Yale faculty members. The letter was critical of the United States policy, pointing out that escalating the war in Viet Nam will not reduce international tensions nor contribute to a stable and peaceful world.

On May 10, 1965, NH T-4 advised that the Inter-University Committee for a public hearing on Viet Nam, set forth in its literature its purpose as "...to recruit a large representative group of scholars and scientists to sponsor the National Teach-In. Sponsorship implies only a deep concern with the present situation in South East Asia and a conviction that questions relating to peace and war should be open to responsible debate. Sponsorship does not entail the endorsement of any particular scheme for settling the situation in Viet Nam. This is precisely what we are searching for."

"You are invited to support this effort. If you are willing to act as a sponsor of the National Teach-In, please check the appropriate boxes in the enclosed envelope and return it with your signature."

Listed as one of the sponsors was the name ROBERT A. DAHL.

WILLIAM F. RYAN

The 1966 edition of "Who's Who" lists WILLIAM F. RYAN as United States Representative from the 20th District, New York County. He was elected to the 87th Congress in 1960 and re-elected to the 88th and 89th Congress.

*D.C. Conn.*

MICHAEL HARRINGTON *Conn.*

MICHAEL HARRINGTON has been publicly known as a National Committee member of the Socialist Party in Social Democratic Federation. He is also the author of "The Other America".

PROFESSOR JOHN K. FAIRBANK *Prof. from Harvard*

Professor FAIRBANK has been listed by ARFEP as a member of the National Committee of this organization. *mass. Conn.*  
~~MEMBER OF SUBJECT ORGANIZATION~~

NORMAN COUSINS

The "Daily Worker" of July 30, 1957, page three, reflected that NORMAN COUSINS, editor of "Saturday Review" was a sponsor of the newly formed New York Committee Against Testing Nuclear Weapons. This article stated that the first public meeting of this committee was to be held in Town Hall, August 6, 1957. *Conn.*

The "Daily Worker" of January 12, 1948, page two, and the "New York Times", a daily newspaper published in New York, of January 12, 1948, page ten, stated that NORMAN COUSINS was also one of 35 well known authors, editors, clergymen, and other public figures who signed a letter calling on the new Federal Employees Loyalty Review Board to prevent injustices to individuals in the Government's loyalty check.

"The Worker" of May 26, 1957, page 11, presented a statement of NORMAN COUSINS, editor of "Saturday Review" on "How We Can Help Ban Nuclear Tests".

The leaflet of ARFEP entitled "24 October" previously mentioned, lists 20 colleges and universities who participated in the telephone hoodup on October 24, 1965. These colleges are as follows:



NH 100-18544

Dartmouth College  
Georgetown University  
Harvard University  
Haverford  
Oberlin University  
Ohio University  
Oregon University  
Princeton University  
Smith College  
Stanford University  
Union Theological Seminary (New York City)  
University of Chicago  
University of California (Berkeley)  
U.C.L.A.  
University of Kentucky  
University of Minnesota  
University of North Carolina  
University of Wisconsin  
Williams College  
Wellesley College

NH 100-18544

MEMBER OF SUBJECT ORGANIZATION

NH T-8 made available a letter dated October 16, 1965, signed by [redacted] who is also listed as a member of the National Committee of ARFEP, but not further identified, by JOHN HERSEY, also listed as a member of the National Committee and by NORMAN THOMAS. This letter called for an immediate cease-fire by both sides in the Vietnamese conflict and a revision of the United States policies towards the People's Republic of China, looking towards admission of Mainland China to the United Nations through the Geneva Conference on Disarmament and other international bodies.

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JOHN HERSEY

The 1965-1966 Directory of Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut, lists JOHN HERSEY as Master of Pierson College.

JAY WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, a self-confessed former Soviet espionage agent, now deceased, and former editor of "Time" magazine, advised on September 14, 1949, that in 1939, a Communist Party cell existed at "Time" magazine and he believed that JOHN HERSEY, a writer at "Time" magazine in 1939, belonged to the above mentioned Communist Party cell.

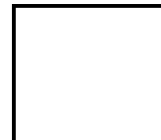
In 1944, NH T-9 advised that JOHN HERSEY attended an October 16, 1944, dinner at New York City sponsored by the American Youth for Democracy at which he received an American Youth for Democracy scroll of achievement.

MEMBER OF SUBJECT ORGANIZATION

The American Youth for Democracy has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

In 1945, NH T-10 advised that JOHN HERSEY was a sponsor of the American Youth for Democracy "Salute to Young America" dinner held December 12, 1945, at New York City.

The November 19, 1945, edition of the "Daily Worker" contains an article reflecting that HERSEY attended a conference held November 18, 1945, at New York City, sponsored by the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship.



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NH 100-18544

The National Council of American-Soviet Friendship has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450,

In 1946, NH T-11 stated JOHN HERSEY was elected on February 10, 1946, to the Board of Directors of the Independent Citizens Committee of Arts, Sciences and Professions.

Independent Citizens Committee of Arts, Sciences and Professions is characterized in the Appendix.

On June 8, 1950, JOHN HERSEY, during an interview with a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, advised that he had been a member of the Board of Directors of the Institute of Pacific Relations since 1946 and that he did not consider the Institute of Pacific Relations to be utilized as a Communist propaganda agency.

Institute of Pacific Relations is characterized in the Appendix.

HERSEY added during this interview on June 8, 1950, that subsequent to 1946, he had contributed funds to organizations which he later learned had been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 9835 (superseded by Executive Order 10450 on April 27, 1953) whereupon he ceased contributing to these organizations.

The December 9, 1965, edition of the "Yale Daily News" reflected that ARFEP on this date ran a full page ad in the "New York Times", featuring a letter drafted by MARY WRIGHT, Professor of History, and JOHN HERSEY, Master of Pierson College, calling for reappraisal of United States sanctions against Red China and for intensified efforts towards a negotiated settlement of the Viet Nam war. The letter contained the signatures of 2030 individuals, mostly from the Yale community, and requested contributions to defray costs of the ad which was \$6,000.

On January 31, 1966, NH T-3 advised that ARFEP prepared 300 copies of a questionnaire containing eight questions concerning Far Eastern policy, primarily U.S. policy in Viet Nam, and requested the recipients to send the questionnaire to their respective congressmen with a request that the congressmen indicate their position on the eight questions.

Copies of the questionnaire were sent to 50 ARFEP chapters on other campuses, and to some 1,000 individuals on the organization's mailing list. ARFEP hoped to compile the results of this survey to determine if there was any consensus of opinion in Congress for or against the American policy in Viet Nam and the Far East.

The "Yale Daily News" of February 1, 1966, page one, contained an article pertaining to a debate between ALLARD K. LOWENSTEIN and Yale Professor DAVID N. ROWE, on the previous night concerning the admission of Red China to the United Nations. The debate was sponsored jointly by ARFEP and the Yale Young Americans for Freedom.

Professor ROWE supported the United States policy of not favoring the admission of Red China to the United Nations while Mr. LOWENSTEIN favored the admission of Red China.

*Copy*  
The March 7, 1966, edition of the "Yale Daily News" contained an article reflecting that DONALD W. DUNCAN, former Master Sergeant, U.S. Army, assigned to the Special Forces in Viet Nam, spoke at a meeting co-sponsored between ARFEP, and New Haven-Yale Committee for Peace in Viet Nam, and the Yale-New Haven Students for a Democratic Society. The tenure of DONALD DUNCAN's speech was unfavorable to America's intervention in the Viet Nam war.

#### VII. FINANCES

It has previously been reported that NORMAN THOMAS made an initial contribution of \$500.00 to ARFEP.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
FD 302 (Rev. 4-15-64)

Date April 13, 1966

NH T-13 stated that

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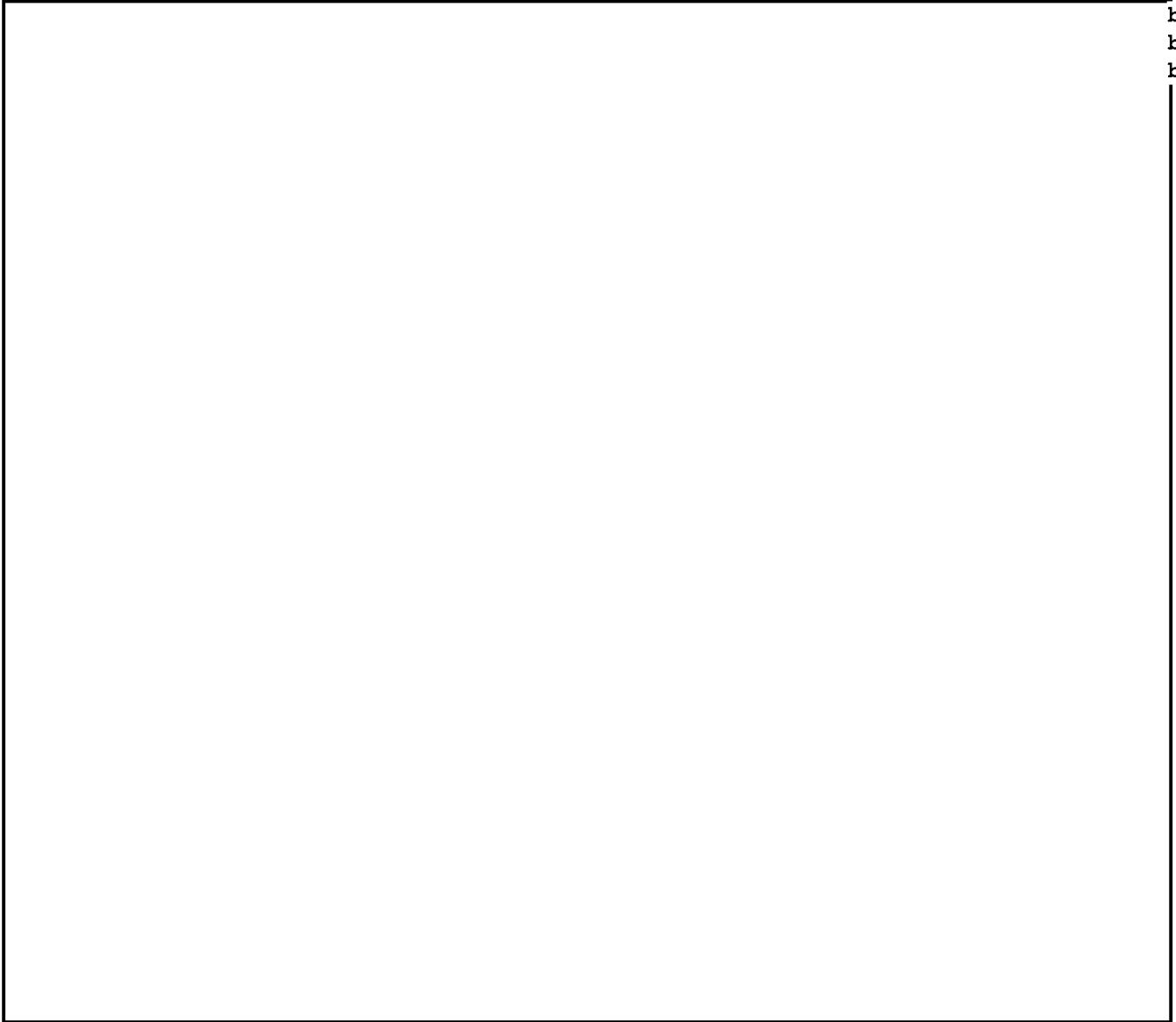
On 4/4/66 at New Haven, Connecticut File# NH 100-18544

by SA  Date dictated 4/8/66

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This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI.  
It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its  
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NH 100-18544



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The above information cannot be made public without the  
issuance of a subpoena duces tecum, directed to



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NH 100-18544

BARTLETT HOFMAN, INC., according to the New Haven Telephone Directory, is a typewriter dealer in New Haven, Connecticut.

[redacted] and Typographic Art Inc., are both printers, according to the New Haven Telephone Directory.

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On May 6, 1966, NH T-13 stated that [redacted]

On April 15, 1966, according to NH T-13, [redacted]

#### VIII. COMMUNIST INFLUENCE

Informants familiar with some aspects of Communist Party activities in the New Haven area, advised during May 1966, that to their knowledge the CP has made no effort to infiltrate, dominate, influence, or control ARFEP.

1.

APPENDIX  
CHARACTERIZATION OF ORGANIZATIONS

YALE SOCIALIST UNION

The Yale Socialist Union (YSU) "was formed in the spring of 1963, to answer the need for an active radical student group on the Yale campus", according to the January 13, 1965 YSU Newsletter.

On June 4, 1963 and May 24, 1965, a source advised that the YSU is an undergraduate student organization at Yale College, New Haven, Connecticut, which publicly describes itself as "the focal point for radical student activity on the Yale campus".

According to an article in the March 13, 1964, edition of the "Yale Daily News", a daily student newspaper published at Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut, the activities of the YSU had consisted of a series of appearances by various radical spokesmen and discussions of Marxist thought.

During 1963-1965, according to the first, second, and third sources, the YSU sponsored meetings and symposiums at which the speakers were national officers and leaders of the Communist Party, USA, Socialist Workers Party (SWP), black nationalist organizations and others, some of which speakers were critical of United States policy in Vietnam and Latin America, were critical of capitalism in the United States, claimed that capitalism enslaved the Negro, that the civil rights movement is a prelude to active revolution, suggested that Negroes refuse to serve in the United States white "imperialist" Army, referred to Christianity as a poisonous doctrine, urged Negroes to adopt full paganism, and one speaker said he was a firm advocate of forceful violent revolution.

The SWP has been designated pursuant  
to Executive Order 10450.



APPENDIX

YALE-NEW HAVEN STUDENTS FOR A  
DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

Yale-New Haven Students for a Democratic Society (YNHSDS), a recognized student organization on the campus of Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut, was formed, according to a source, at a meeting of the group on December 2, 1965, at Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut, at which it was decided that the YNHSDS would undertake a number of projects including an "anti-draft" project and a project on the Viet Nam situation.

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APPENDIX

SOUTHERN CONFERENCE EDUCATIONAL FUND, INC.

"The Southern Patriot", a monthly publication, shows that it is published by the SOUTHERN CONFERENCE EDUCATIONAL FUND, INC. (SCEF).

"The Southern Patriot" was cited as an "organ" of the SOUTHERN CONFERENCE FOR HUMAN WELFARE (SCHW) by the Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 592, on the SCHW, June 12, 1947.

The SCHW was cited as a communist front by the Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 592, June 12, 1947.

An amendment to the charter of the SCHW changed the name of that organization to the SCEF, and listed its purpose as being to improve the educational and cultural standards of the Southern people in accordance with the highest American democratic institutions, traditions, and ideals. The amendment was dated April 26, 1946.

A source advised on March 2, 1961, that [redacted] a Communist Party functionary, stated at a meeting of the Communist Party in Baltimore, Maryland, on February 25, 1961, that the Communist Party is not connected with any progressive movement but indirectly they do have some influence in the SCEF.

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A second source, who is familiar with some phases of Communist Party activity in the New Orleans area, advised on May 28, 1965, that during the time the SCHW was in existence, Communist Party (CP) members have not been encouraged to work in the SCEF. The source stated the SCEF is a progressive, liberal organization, which he considers a CP front organization because it has gone along with the Communist Party on certain issues, particularly on the racial question.

On May 28, 1965, the second source advised that in the past he has considered [redacted] the Executive Director of the SCEF, to be a communist, if not an actual Communist Party member, because he followed communist principles.

1.

APPENDIX

WORLD FELLOWSHIP, INC. (WFI),  
aka. World Fellowship Center

The records of the Office of the Secretary of State of Illinois, show that World Fellowship, Inc., submitted Articles of Incorporation on October 13, 1936. The Annual Report of World Fellowship, Inc., dated March 5, 1959, lists WILLARD UPHAUS as Executive Director, Secretary and Acting Treasurer, 66 Edgewood Ave., New Haven, Connecticut. The character of the affairs which the corporation is actually conducting are listed as "occasional publications, summer conferences at World Fellowship Center in New Hampshire, Executive Director travels to speak and organize activities for justice and peace."

On July 24, 1963, a source described World Fellowship Center, Albany, New Hampshire, as definitely pro-Communist in attitudes and objectives, based on their programs and speakers of known Communist and Communist front backgrounds appearing there, which programs and speakers have been critical of the U. S. Government and its policies as opposed to praiseworthy pronouncements of the concepts of governments in the Soviet Union and its allies, notably Cuba.

WILLARD UPHAUS was sentenced to one year imprisonment for contempt of court on December 14, 1959, in Merrimack County Superior Court, New Hampshire, for refusal to produce records identifying individuals who attended the World Fellowship Center, Conway, New Hampshire, during 1954 and 1955. The New Hampshire Attorney General said many of these individuals were affiliated with groups "officially designated as Communist infiltrated or controlled", and requested their identities in connection with an investigation of subversive activities in the State of New Hampshire. UPHAUS was released from Merrimack County House of Correction, Roseau, New Hampshire, on December 11, 1960.

2.

APPENDIX

**WORLD FELLOWSHIP, INC. (WFI)**  
**aka. World Fellowship Center**

A second source advised on March 23, 1960, that plans had been announced for a building program for WFI summer camp which would represent a monument to the sacrifice WILLARD UPHAUS has made in connection with his work for WFI and his struggle with the courts resulting in his imprisonment. According to this source, contributions were being solicited to the World Fellowship Building Fund for this purpose with a goal in Connecticut of \$35,000.00.

A third source, on May 2, 1965, provided literature of the WFI which revealed its winter headquarters at 66 Edgewood Ave., New Haven, and summer headquarters at Conway, New Hampshire. This literature also announced that the summer program of the World Fellowship Camp at Conway, New Hampshire, was scheduled to commence on June 11, 1965, and would continue through September 7, 1965.

A fourth source on March 26, 1964, identified "Doctor WILLARD UPHAUS" as one of the national co-chairmen of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.

The American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

On April 3, 1964, the fourth source advised that as of March, 1964, WILLARD UPHAUS was listed among the founding sponsors of the American Institute for Marxist Studies.

The American Institute for Marxist Studies is characterized separately.

## APPENDIX

1.

### EMERGENCY CIVIL LIBERTIES COMMITTEE

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., contains the following concerning the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee:

#### "Emergency Civil Liberties Committee

"1. 'The Emergency Civil Liberties Committee is an organization with headquarters in New York, whose avowed purpose is to abolish the House Committee on Un-American Activities and discredit the FBI. \* \* \* The committee finds that the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee, established in 1951, although representing itself as a non-Communist group, actually operates as a front for the Communist Party. It has repeatedly assisted, by means of funds and legal aid, Communists involved in Smith Act violations and similar legal proceedings. One of its chief activities has been and still is the dissemination of voluminous Communist propaganda material.'

'FRANK WILKINSON was called as a witness when he appeared in Atlanta as a representative of the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee to propagandize against the Committee on Un-American Activities and to protest its hearings. In 1956 WILKINSON was identified as a Communist Party member by a former FBI undercover agent within the Party. Summoned at that time to answer the allegation, his reply to all questions was, "I am answering no questions of this committee." This also became his stock reply to questions when he appeared during the Atlanta hearings. \* \* \* WILKINSON has since been convicted of contempt of Congress and sentenced to one year in jail.

APPENDIX

2.

EMERGENCY CIVIL LIBERTIES COMMITTEE (CONT'D)

'Disputing the non-Communist claim of the organization, the committee finds that a number of other individuals connected with the ECLC also have been identified under oath as Communists.

\* \* \*

(Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report for 1958, House Report 187, March 9, 1959, pp. 34 and 35.)

'To defend the cases of Communist law-breakers, fronts have been devised making special appeals in behalf of civil liberties and reaching out far beyond the confines of the Communist Party itself. Among these organizations are the \* \* \* Emergency Civil Liberties Committee. When the Communist Party itself is under fire these fronts offer a bulwark of protection.'

(Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 91.)"

APPENDIX

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO REPEAL THE  
MC CARRAN ACT

1. "To defend the cases of Communist lawbreakers, fronts have been devised making special appeals in behalf of civil liberties and reaching out far beyond the confines of the Communist Party itself. Among these organizations are the \* \* \* National Committee to Repeal the McCarran Act. When the Communist Party itself is under fire these offer a bulwark of protection."

(Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 91.)

APPENDIX

NEW HAVEN-YALE COMMITTEE FOR  
PEACE IN VIET NAM

The New Haven-Yale Committee for Peace in Viet Nam (NHYCPV) identifies itself in its literature as maintaining headquarters at Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut, and as having been formed February 25, 1965, at New Haven, Connecticut, by students and faculty at Yale University and New Haven townspeople in protest to the United States bombings of North Viet Nam.

According to the first source, second source, third source, and fourth source, the NHYCPV, since its inception, has opposed United States policy in Viet Nam and during 1965 held rallies, demonstrations, marches, and meetings all aimed at protesting United States military action in Viet Nam and calling for withdrawal of United States troops from South Viet Nam.

Individuals identified by the first source and second source as participating in the activities of the NHYCPV during 1965 have been identified by the fifth source and sixth source as either Communist Party leaders in Connecticut, or as being active in Communist Party front organizations in Connecticut.



INDEPENDENT CITIZENS COMMITTEE OF THE  
ARTS, SCIENCES, AND PROFESSIONS

1. -Cited as a Communist front.

(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1954 on the Scientific and Cultural Conference for World Peace arranged by the National Council of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions and held in New York City on March 25, 26, and 27, 1949, April 26, 1950, originally released April 19, 1949, p. 2; and House Report 378, on the Communist "Peace" Offensive, April 25, 1951, originally released April 1, 1951, pp. 11 and 12).

INSTITUTE OF PACIFIC RELATIONS

1. "The IPR was a vehicle used by the Communists to orientate American far eastern policies toward Communist objectives."  
"Members of the small core of officials and staff members who controlled IPR were either Communist or pro-Communist." The American Communist Party and Soviet officials considered the organization "an instrument of Communist policy, propaganda and military intelligence."

(Senate Judiciary Committee, Senate Report 2050 on the Institute of Pacific Relations, July 2, 1952, pp. 223 and 225.)

NH 100-18544

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APPENDIX

CHARACTERIZATION OF PUBLICATIONS

THE "DAILY WORKER"

The "Daily Worker" was an East Coast Communist newspaper, which suspended publication on January 13, 1958.

"THE WORKER"

"The Worker" is an east coast communist newspaper.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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JUN 16 1966

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*Conf Photo*

*Photo*

CC TO: [redacted]  
REQ. REC'D 1-2-27-  
JAN 3 1972  
ANS.  
BY: J.E. O'C. REH

CC TO: OSD  
REQ. REC'D 7-31-69  
AUG 28 1969  
ANS.  
BY: K. All T.S.

*Photo Page 1, 2, 6, 7, 7A, 4d Source Page*

CC TO: USC-AIO  
REQ. REC'D 7-15-74  
JUL 23 1974  
ANS.  
BY: CS [signature]

[redacted]

*Photo Page 1, 2, 23 Source Page*

CC TO: [redacted]  
REQ. REC'D 7-7-75  
JAN 29 1975  
ANS.  
BY: [redacted]

*Re*

[redacted]

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FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 5/28/65

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL

(Priority)

Classified by [redacted]  
Exempt from GDS, Category [redacted]  
Date of Declassification Indefinite  
11/16/99

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI [redacted]  
FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-128968) (C)  
SUBJECT: "LIBERATION" MAGAZINE  
INFORMATION CONCERNING [redacted]

CLASSIFIED BY [redacted]  
DECLASSIFY ON: [redacted]  
#98-314199-103  
SECOND BRANCH FILE  
7-12-00 LETTER 2 ALSO  
ONLY 1 PAGE  
1,3,4

ReBulet to Director,  
dated 3/18/65.

Enclosed find 10 copies of a letterhead memorandum (LHM) classified "~~Secret~~" reflecting information obtained from a review of files in the NYO concerning captioned organization, its personnel and contributors.

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Instant LHM was classified "~~Secret~~" because 1) information received by [redacted] should be so classified in view of the highly sensitive nature of the source; 2) the characterization of BAYARD RUSTIN is classified "~~Secret~~" and 3) the information received from [redacted] concerning DOUGLAS WARNER GORSLINE is classified "~~Secret~~".

[redacted]

3-Bureau (Encl 10) (RM)  
1-New York [redacted]

SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR  
ADD. DISSEMINATION.

JET:prp  
(5) #260174

REC-18  
REC-13

[redacted]

XEROX

JUN 7 1965

6/1/65  
BY [redacted]

CLASSIFIED BY [redacted]  
DATE 9/13/00  
#98-314199-103  
99-852/20/67

SECRET  
FEDERAL AGENCIES  
AND FIELD OFFICES  
ADVISED BY ROUTING  
SLIP(S) OF [redacted]

Approved: 12 [redacted]  
Special Agent in Charge

60 JUN 16 1965

Per [redacted]

THIS COPY IS A COPY OF THE ORIGINAL FILED IN

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
New York, New York

May 28, 1965

~~SECRET~~

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

Bureau [REDACTED]  
New York 100-128968

b3  
b7E

Title: "Liberation" Magazine

Character: Information Concerning

Reference: is made to the memorandum  
dated and captioned as above at New York.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities  
are concealed in referenced communication have furnished  
reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions  
of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your  
agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside  
your agency.

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NY 100-128963

~~SECRET~~

[Redacted]

(Request)

Used to characterize "Teach-in" at  
CCNY

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[Redacted]

Used to characterize "Teach-in" at  
CCNY

[Redacted]

Used to characterize ROBERT PICKUS

[Redacted] (S) (U)

Used to characterize DOUGLAS WARNER  
GORSLINE

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[Redacted] (S) (U)

Used to characterize DOUGLAS WARNER  
GORSLINE

[Redacted] (S) (U)

Used to characterize [Redacted]

[Redacted] (S) (U)

Used to characterize JAMES BALDWIN

[Redacted]

" " " " "

[Redacted]

" " " " "

[Redacted] (S) (U)

" " " " "

Panel Source

[Redacted]

Used to characterize KENNETH BOULDING

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[Redacted]

" " " " "

[Redacted] (S) (U)

Used to characterize [Redacted]

[Redacted]

Used to characterize WILLIAM DAVIDON

~~SECRET~~

NY 100-128368

~~SECRET~~

[redacted] (U)

Used to characterize DOROTHY DAY

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[redacted] (U)

Used to characterize LAWRENCE FERLINGHETTI  
by characterization of [redacted]

[redacted]

Used to characterize ERICH FROMM

[redacted]

" " " " "

[redacted]

" " " " "

[redacted]

Used to characterize MARGARET HALSEY

(Request)

[redacted]

Used to characterize MARGARET HALSEY by  
characterization of HENRY WINSTON

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[redacted]

Used to characterize EDWARD MICHAEL HARRINGTON JR.

[redacted]

" " " " " " "

[redacted]

" " " " " " "

[redacted]

Lieutenant [redacted]

" " " " " "

[redacted]

Former Panel Source Used to characterize NAT HENTOFF

[redacted]

" " " " "

[redacted]

Used to characterize LEWIS MUMFORD

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[redacted]

Princeton, New Jersey

~~SECRET~~



NY 100-128933

~~SECRET~~

[redacted] (U)

Used to characterize LEWIS MUMFORD  
through characterization of [redacted]

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[redacted]

Used to characterize [redacted]

Based on the information set forth in the enclosed LHM and in view of the absence of information indicating CP initiation of the magazine, control of, participation therein, or control thereof, it is the opinion of the NYO that no further investigation is warranted in this matter. The NYO will remain alert to any indication that would show CP interest in the activities of captioned organization and will so advise the Bureau with a further recommendation in this matter. If such CP activities occur, these activities will be set forth in memorandum form suitable for dissemination in order that the Bureau might fulfill its responsibilities in the internal security field. 11

~~SECRET~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
~~SECRET~~  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

New York, New York

May 28, 1965

~~CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED~~  
~~BY DEPARTMENT~~

~~DATE: 9-13-00~~ [REDACTED] [REDACTED] (L)

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Bufile [REDACTED]  
New York 100-128968

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT  
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE~~

"Liberation" Magazine  
Information Concerning

~~CLASSIFIED BY [REDACTED]~~  
~~DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 6~~  
~~# 98-3144/99-0652~~

All of the sources mentioned herein, have furnished  
reliable information in the past, except as otherwise described. U

The Communist Party, United States of America will be  
referred to, herein, as the CP, USA. U

On April 21, 1965, [REDACTED] a  
Special Agent (SA) of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)  
ascertained the following information through [REDACTED]  
Circulation Manager, "Liberation" Magazine: that she is  
a part-time worker for the magazine, that there is one other  
part-time paid employee and two other paid employees namely  
[REDACTED] and David Dellinger. U

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David Dellinger is Editor-In-Chief and A. J. Muste  
is Chairman of the Editorial Board. Gilpin handles most  
of the advertising and the business "end". Dellinger as Editor-  
In-Chief is in demand as a speaker which limits the time he  
might spend with the publication of the magazine. U

The magazine was started in 1956, mainly through the  
assistance of the War Resisters League, a pacifist organization,  
which continues to be closely associated with the magazine.  
It has a circulation of approximately 4,000. In March, 1965,  
166 copies were sent to South America and Canada and 188  
copies were sent to the rest of the world, outside the  
United States. Concerning their circulation of 4,000, [REDACTED] U

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# 260,776  
Classified by [REDACTED]  
Declassify on: OADR 3/8/88

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~~Group 1~~  
~~Excluded from automatic~~  
~~downgrading and declassification~~

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN  
OTHERWISE~~

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions  
of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to  
your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside  
your agency.

ENCLOSURE

PROPRIETARY  
DATE 11/30/77  
[REDACTED]

~~SECRET~~

"Liberation" Magazine

stated it was accomplished mainly through exchanges with other publications and by subscription. U

[ ] advised the magazine is supported and published by "radical pacifists" which term she did not define. U

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She stated that income from subscriptions and advertising is far from enough to publish the magazine and hence its publication must rely heavily on contributions; but that there is no single large contributor. Many of the Freedom Schools in the South receive the magazine by subscription, which is usually the gift of some individual. U

[ ] advised that the office of "Liberation" is in a suite of offices on the tenth floor at 5 Bèekman Street, New York, New York, where A. J. Muste, the War Resisters League and the Student Peace Union, also have offices. U

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On June 29, 1961, Lieutenant [ ] [ ] Hoboken, New Jersey Police Department telephonically advised the Newark Office, FBI, that [ ]

[ ] of the magazine "Liberation", 110 Christopher Street, Manhattan, New York, was [ ]

[ ] According to Lieutenant [ ] at the time of his arrest, a search of [ ] wallet reflected that it contained his membership card in the Fair Play For Cuba Committee (FPCC), 799 Broadway, New York City. U

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On July 28, 1961, Detective [ ] U

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"Liberation" Magazine

Hoboken, New Jersey Police Department, advised that [redacted] a school psychologist, New York City Board of Education, [redacted] and [redacted] substitute school teachers, New York City Board of Education, all of whom stated they resided at [redacted]

were [redacted]

[redacted] On July 14, 1961, [redacted] waived a hearing for [redacted] action of the Grand Jury. The case against [redacted] was dismissed pending approval of the Prosecutor's Office. Detective [redacted] described [redacted] and [redacted] as [redacted] U

A characterization of the FPCC is attached hereto. U

David Dellinger

On April 15, 1963, Detective [redacted] Bureau of Special Services, New York City Police Department (BSS, NYCPD), advised that David Dellinger is the Editor of "Liberation" Magazine and a member of the Executive Board of the Committee For Non-Violet Action. U

On February 13, 1963, a source advised that



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"Liberation" Magazine

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[REDACTED] ~~(S)~~ (U)

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On May 14, 1963, a second source who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that on May 10, 1963, the Militant Labor Forum, sponsored a symposium in New York, New York. The first speaker was David Dellinger, Editor of "Liberation" Magazine. Dellinger identified himself as a pacifist. He stated that it was necessary to abolish the cause of war, which is capitalism. He advocated a Communist society and said "I am a Communist," but pointed out that he was not the Soviet type Communist. U

A characterization of the Militant Labor Forum is attached hereto. U

A. J. ~~Muste~~

124  
The "New York Evening Journal" issue of April 28, 1942, contains an article entitled "Ex-Red Won't Register". The article relates that the Reverend A. J. Muste, Presbyterian Minister and Executive Secretary of the Fellowship of Reconciliation (FOR) had refused to register under the Selective Service Act. In the Article Muste is described as a former leader of the Trotskyite faction of the Communist movement in this country. The article also relates that Muste was arrested in Illinois in 1934, charged with plotting to overthrow the government, but he was later released. U

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"Liberation" Magazine

In 1948, George Hewitt, deceased, a self-admitted former member of the CP, USA, for over fifteen years advised that FOR is an interracial pacifist type of organization dominated by racial rather than political motives. It strives to solve the world's problems through means of peaceful methods rather than by force and it also strives to eliminate racial discrimination. u

The April 14, 1957, issue of "The Worker" page 16, column 1, described A. J. Muste as the Dean of "Socialists Pacifists" and Secretary Emeritus of the FOR. u

"The Worker" is an East Coast Communist newspaper. u

The May 13, 1957, issue of the "Daily Worker", page 1, column 2, described A. J. Muste, as a "well known pacifist" and Chairman of the American Forum for Socialist Education (AFSE). u

The "Daily Worker" was an East coast Communist daily newspaper which suspended publication on January 13, 1958. u

A characterization of the AFSE is attached hereto. u

In August, 1964, a source described A. J. Muste, as National Chairman of the Committee for Non-Violent Action (CNVA), 325 Lafayette Street, New York, New York. u

On April 15, 1965, a source made available the April, 1965 issue of "Liberation" Magazine. u

- 5 -

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"Liberation" Magazine

In its Masthead, in addition to Dellinger and Muste, it lists Sidney Lens and Bayard Rustin as members of the Editorial Board. U

Sidney Lens.

The transcript of the hearing before the sub-committee to investigate the administration of the internal security laws of the Committee of the Judiciary, United States Senate, 88th Congress, Part 7, contained testimony of Sidney Lens which reveals that he testified before the Committee on February 15, 1963. Lens gave his address as 5436 Hyde Park Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois, and stated that as of that time that he was an Editor of "Liberation" Magazine. Lens testified that he had been with this magazine since its inception. U

Edward Hugo Oehler, a self-admitted former member of the CP and a self-admitted former National Secretary of the Revolutionary Workers League (RWL), stated on January 14, 1958, that Lens, known to him as Sidney Okun, had been a card-carrying member of the RWL, during the middle 1930's at Chicago, Illinois, and that he later became the National Secretary of the organization. U

In 1950, an anonymous source advised that Sidney Okun had been expelled from the RWL in November, 1947. U

The RWL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450. U

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"Liberation" Magazine

In February, 1960, a second source advised that he believed Sidney Lens, to be one of the leaders of the AFSE and that Lens appeared to have a great deal of behind the scenes influence in the AFSE. U

On October 24, 1963, a third source advised that as of October 1, 1963, Sidney Lens was listed as one of the sponsors of the National Committee to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee (NCAHUAC). U

A characterization of the NCAHUAC is attached hereto. U

Bayard Rustin

"The Worker", April 14, 1963, on page 12, column 4, contained an article entitled "Three Peace Walks Here" which stated in part that three peace walks will be held in New York, New York, on April 13, 1963, all ending at Hammaraskjold Plaza, 47th Street, and First Avenue, New York, New York. The article described the three peace walks and reflected that Bayard Rustin, Executive Secretary, War Resisters League, will be the Chairman of the three peace walks. U

In "The Saturday Evening Post", issue of July 11-18, 1964, page 76, Bayard Rustin is the subject of a feature article captioned: "The Lone Wolf of Civil Rights". In it, Rustin is said to have come to New York in 1938, as an organizer for the Young Communist League (YCL), and as such, he had the job of recruiting students for the "Party". Furthermore, the article reports that during his first years in New York, Rustin U

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"Liberation" Magazine

gave most of his earnings to the "Party". He reportedly left the "Party" in 1941, the article states. *u*

The YCL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450. *u*

The "Daily Worker", February 11, 1957, page 1, column 2, reported that Bayard Rustin, Executive Secretary, War Resisters League, was an observer at the 16th National Convention of the CP, USA, held in New York City on February 9-12, 1957. *u*

A source advised on September 25, 1963, that during a meeting of the National Board, CP, USA, on that date, Benjamin J. Davis remarked that, [redacted]

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[redacted] ~~(S)~~ (U)  
Another source advised on February 19, 20, 1964, that Bayard Rustin [redacted]

[redacted]  
[redacted] that he was working on his request and had contacted friends who had contacts with the group to which Rustin was to speak. *u*

A third source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on January 21, 1964, that as of that date, Benjamin J. Davis was National Secretary of the CP, USA. *u*

"The New York Times", August 24, 1964, page 27, column 4, reports that Benjamin J. Davis, National Secretary, CP, USA, died in New York City on the night of August 22, 1964. *u*

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"Liberation" Magazine

In the Masthead of the April, 1965 issue of "Liberation" Magazine, Barbara Deming, Paul Goodman, David Mc Reynolds, Robert Pickus and Mulford Sibley are listed as Associate Editors. U

Barbara Deming

Page 5, Volume 2, Number 14 of the publication "Fair Play" dated May 10, 1961, which is published by the FPCC carried an "open letter" to Fidel Castro signed by Barbara Deming and two others described as "Two of FPCC's staunchest members and a loyal friend." This letter was an appeal to Castro to abolish the death penalty in Cuba. U

The name of one, Barbara Deming, appears as a committee member on a leaflet calling for a vigil and protest outside the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) headquarters in Washington, D.C., from April 30, 1961, to May 13, 1961, demanding the abolition of CIA and the end of United States intervention in the affairs of the Cuban people. This demonstration was under the sponsorship of the Non-Violent Committee for Cuban Independence (NCCI), 110 Christopher Street, New York, New York. U

The March 23, 1962 issue of the "New York Daily News" carried an article that Barbara Deming, 467 East 87th Street, New York, New York, was acquitted for insufficient evidence after being arrested with other individuals on charges of disorderly conduct and resisting arrest when they staged a sit-down demonstration in front of the Atomic Energy Commission Offices, 376 Hudson Street, New York, New York. U

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"Liberation" Magazine

On May 31, 1963, Barbara Deming advised a SA of the FBI that in early May, 1963, she joined the non-violent demonstrators at Birmingham, Alabama; was jailed there and was released on May 11, 1963. She stated she told the police that she was a reporter assigned there to write articles on the Negro people, but that this was not true as she was in Birmingham merely to take part in the non-violent demonstrations. U

"The Cape Codder", a weekly newspaper published at Orleans, Massachusetts in its edition of May 9, 1963, in an article described Deming as a pacifist who has long been associated with the activities of the Committee for Non-Violent Action, a pacifist organization which advocates the principles of the late Monandas Gandhi. She has taken part in a number of passive resistance demonstrations against nuclear testing and development. U

~~Paul Goodman~~

On May 9, 1963, Detective [redacted] BSS, NYCPD, advised that Paul Goodman, the author, was one of the speakers at the Community Church of New York, 40 East 35th Street, New York, New York, at a demonstration which was held on May 8, 1963, under the auspices of the General Strike For Peace. Goodman spoke on peace and disarmament. U

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David Mc Reynolds

On March 30, 1964, Detective [redacted]  
[redacted] BSS, NYCPD advised that U

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"Liberation" Magazine

on Saturday, March 28, 1964, an Easter "Peace Walk" was held under the sponsorship of the "Catholic Worker", the Committee for Non-Violent Action, the FOR, the Greenwich Village Peace Center, the War Resisters League, the Student Peace Union, the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, the Women Strike for Peace, and the New York Council For A Sane Nuclear Policy. The walk which had as its theme general disarmament and the neutralization of Vietnam took place after the participants assembled at Union Square, New York, New York, and marched two abreast on 14th Street to Fifth Avenue and then down Fifth Avenue to Washington Square Park. Here they were addressed by a number of speakers including David Mc Reynolds, Field Secretary, War Resisters League who in his talk called the war in Vietnam "a crime against humanity." U

On April 8, 1965, a source advised that an application had been submitted in the name of the Universities Committee on the Problems of War and Peace to hold an all night "teach-in" on April 13 and 14, 1965, on the campus of the City College of New York (CCNY) New York, New York, to debate the cause of action in Vietnam. The source stated that the College's chapter of the Committee is a loosely knit group interested in pacifist causes. U

A second source, on April 14, 1965, advised that the "teach-in" was held in the Grand Ballroom of CCNY from 10:00 p.m., April 13, 1965, to 6:35 a.m., April 14, 1965, U

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"Liberation" Magazine

and was devoted to a discussion of the war in Vietnam. This source stated that the "Teach-in" was sponsored by the W. E. B. Dubois Club, the Young Democrats Club, and the Student Government at CCNY, although it appeared the W.E.B. Dubois Club was apparently in charge. U

The second source advised that on April 13, 1965, from 11:30 p.m. to 11:45 p.m. David Mc Reynolds of the War Resisters League spoke against the current United States policy in Vietnam and urged the withdrawal of the armed forces of the United States from Vietnam. U

A characterization of the W.E.B. Dubois Clubs of America is attached hereto. U

Robert Pickus

The October 16, 1951, issue of the "Daily Worker" on page one contained an article entitled "Lawyers Ask Truman to Pardon Smith Act Victims". The article reflected that the National Lawyers Guild (NLG) was having a convention and that Robert Pickus, Chicago, Director of Peace Education, American Friends Service Committee (AFSC) was a speaker at the convention. During the convention the lawyers demanded that President Truman pardon the victims of the Smith Act, who were convicted under the Smith Act of 1940. U

A characterization of the NLG is attached hereto. U

BOB \* PICKUS

- 12 -

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"Liberation" Magazine

On February 17, 1956, a source advised that Bob Pickus spoke on militarism in the United States at a meeting of the Young Socialist League (YSL), which was held on February 14, 1956, at 1212 East 59th Street, Chicago, Illinois. U

A characterization of the YSL is attached hereto. U

The "National Guardian" in its issue December 19, 1963, on page 3, in an article concerning Turn Toward Peace (TTP) refers to Robert Pickus as one of the conference directors at a conference which was held by TTP in New York, New York, on December 13-15, 1963. U

A characterization of the "National Guardian" is attached hereto. U

"The New York Times" a daily New York City newspaper, in its edition of April 22, 1962, page 2, contained the following information concerning TTP: U

"....Leaders of Turn Toward Peace, a group of peace and pacifist organizations, yesterday staged demonstrations that drew thousands of adherents opposed to nuclear testing. 'Easter Walk' protests were held at United Nations Headquarters here and elsewhere in the Nation....." U

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"Liberation" Magazine

"Turn Toward Peace-the largest single force in the peace-pacifist movement, has Norman Thomas, former head of the American Socialist Party as its head." U

Mulford Q. Sibley

The January 12, 1957, issue of the Minneapolis Morning Tribune, Minneapolis, Minnesota, daily newspaper, contained an article in which Sibley is described as being affiliated with the University of Minnesota, and is quoted as describing himself as "something of an anarchist, a socialist, a pacifist and a rebel." U

In the Masthead of the April, 1965 issue of "Liberation" Magazine, Ralph Di Gia is listed as the Business Manager. U

Ralph Di Gia

On March 26, 1946, Ralph Di Gia, a member of the Executive Committee, War Resisters League, was arrested by Detective [redacted] 17th Squad, New York City Police Department on a charge of disorderly conduct, inasmuch as he had been among a group of individuals who were picketing the United Nations (UN) organization delegation at the Savoy Plaza Hotel, New York City. Detective [redacted] advised that Di Gia was not in possession of correct Selective Service cards. U

On March 26, 1946, Di Gia in mid-Manhattan Court, 153 East 57th Street, New York City, explained he, inadvertently left his registration and classification cards at his home. In view of Di Gia's Selective Service status, at that time, prosecution was declined by Assistant United States Attorney, [redacted] U

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"Liberation" Magazine

Southern District of New York. U

The records of the BSS, NYCPD reflect that as of January 30, 1963, Ralph Di Gia was employed as the Administrative Secretary War Resisters League, 5 Beekman Street, New York, New York. U

A circular letter dated April 6, 1963, of the Committee for Non-Violent Action, 325 Lafayette Street, New York, New York, in its list of officers and affiliates, identifies Ralph Di Gia as its Treasurer. U

In the Masthead of the April, 1965, issue of "Liberation" Magazine, Vera Williams is listed as Cover Artist and Douglas Gorsline as an artist. U

~~Vera Williams~~

On April 20, 1959, Patrolman [redacted] Haverstraw, New York Police Department, advised that Vera Williams, Willow Grove Road, Stony Point, New York, was arrested on April 17, 1959, for refusing to take shelter during a Civil Defense alert. Williams and another woman arrested with her were distributing pamphlets published by the War Resisters League, 5 Beekman Street, New York, New York. The pamphlets urged draft deferment on the basis of being a conscientious objector. U

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Douglas Warner Gorsline

On January 25, 1962, a SA of the FBI obtained a U

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"Liberation" Magazine

pamphlet which was distributed to pedestrians at the corner of 51st Street and Fifth Avenue, New York, New York, on January 25, 1962. U

The pamphlet entitled "General Strike for Peace" contained information concerning a non-violent work stoppage to take place from Monday, January 29, 1962 through Sunday February 4, 1962, under the sponsorship of the General Strike for Peace, New York Committee, 789 West End Avenue, New York. Douglas Gorsline is listed as a member of the Action Committee, General Strike for Peace on this pamphlet. U

On November 14, 1962, a source advised that Douglas Gorsline who had been listed as a sponsor for the Medical Aid to Cuba Committee in an advertisement in "The New York Times" issue of November 13, 1962, is an artist. This source advised that Gorsline does most of the layout work for the pamphlets issued by the Medical Aid to Cuba Committee and that Gorsline participated in a picket line in the summer of 1962 sponsored by the FPCC. U

A characterization of the Medical Aid to Cuba Committee is attached hereto. U

On January 28, 1963, a ~~confidential~~ source abroad, advised that [redacted]

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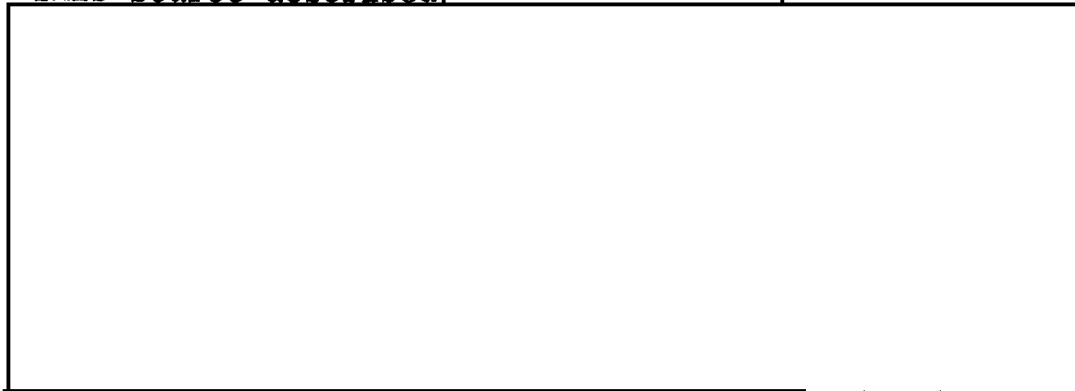
DOUGLAS GORSLINE

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"Liberation" Magazine

This source described [redacted]

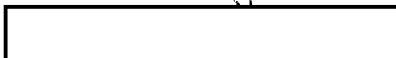
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In the Masthead of the April, 1965 issue of "Liberation" Magazine, [redacted] James Baldwin, Kenneth Boulding, Kay Boyle, [redacted] William Davidon, Dorothy Day, Lawrence Ferlinghetti, W. H. Ferry, Waldo Frank, Erich Fromm, Margaret Halsey, Michael Harrington, [redacted] Nat Hentoff, Martin Luther King, Jr., Staughton Lynd, Louis [redacted] Lewis Mumford, Linus Pauling, James Peck, and [redacted] are listed as contributors to "Liberation" Magazine. U

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On February 20, 1959, [redacted]

[redacted] advised SA [redacted] of the San Diego Office of the FBI that he had received from a [redacted]

[redacted] by a letter postmarked February 13, 1959, a copy of the April, 1958 edition of "That Justice shall be Done", a "newspaper to secure justice in the case of Morton Sobell" which was published by the Committee to Secure Justice for U

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"Liberation" Magazine

Morton Sobell. U

A characterization of the Committee to Secure Justice For Morton Sobell is attached hereto. U

On March 15, 1961, a source who has furnished reliable information in the past, made available a list of contributors to the Committee to Secure Justice For Morton Sobell from the New York City area, which list was obtained at the Committee headquarters, 940 Broadway, New York, New York, on March 9, 1961. The name and address. [redacted] ✓

[redacted] appeared on this list as having made a contribution of \$1.00 in December, 1960. X (C) (U)

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James Arthur Baldwin

114 X  
The April 17, 1961 edition of the "National Guardian", on page 4, carried an announcement for a "rally to abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee" which would be held at the St. Nicholas Arena, New York, New York, on April 21, 1961, under the auspices of the New York Council To Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee (NYCAHUAC). One of the listed sponsors of this rally was "James Baldwin, writer". U

A characterization of the NYCAHUAC is attached hereto. U

On October 25, 1963, a source advised that [redacted] stated she had received a letter X (C) (U)

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"Liberation" Magazine

from James Baldwin, the author, in which Baldwin wrote that he wanted to renew his subscription to "Freedomways" for two years. Baldwin added that he will give subscriptions to "Freedomways" as Christmas presents. In addition, [ ] stated that, with Baldwin's permission, she intends to use his letter as an advertisement to 25,000 addressees. ~~(S)~~ (U)

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[ ] is the Managing Editor of the quarterly publication, "Freedomways", published by Freedomways Associates, Incorporated. U

[ ] is also the wife of [ ] who, according to the October 27, 1963 issue of "The Worker" is its Editor. U

A characterization of Freedomways Associates, Incorporated, is attached hereto. U

On December 10, 1963, Detective [ ] BSS, NYCPD, advised that on April 24, 1960, James Baldwin was listed as a sponsor of the FPCC. U

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On February 17, 1964, a second source advised and on February 18, 1964, a third source advised, that at a meeting of the Chicago Branch, Socialist Workers Party (SWP), which was held on February 16, 1964, in Chicago, Illinois, it was stated that James Baldwin was a sponsor of the Committee to Aid the Monroe Defendants as of February, 1964. U

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"Liberation" Magazine

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450. U

A characterization of Committee to Aid the Monroe Defendants (CAMD) is attached hereto. U

On April 16, 1964, a source made available a copy of the February-March, 1964 issue of "Rights" which was distributed by the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee (ECLC) and which contained portions of a speech made by Baldwin at an ECLC Bill of Rights dinner, held in New York, New York, in December, 1963. U

A characterization of the ECLC is attached hereto. U

~~Kenneth Boulding~~

During the course of interviews on December 4 and December 12, 1962, a source described Kenneth Boulding, Professor of Economics, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan, as a brilliant scholar and distinguished economist. Politically the source said, he regards Boulding as naive and somewhat childish though completely sincere. The source stated Boulding is the recognized local leader of the American Society of Friends (Quakers). Source said that Boulding in the name of peace, has been known to stand silent vigil at the flagpole on the Quadrangle at the University in a public demonstration of repentance. The source advised that because of the above and similar activity, Boulding is regarded by the faculty at the school, generally as "somewhat of an eccentric" in his dedication to peace work. U

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"Liberation" Magazine

On March 13, 1963, a second source advised that Kenneth Boulding is the Founder and Co-Director for the Center for Research on Conflict Resolution at the University of Michigan. This source stated that Professor Boulding has long been associated with peace research and with some pacifist type activity. Source described the above Center as a separate institute or center at the University of Michigan, which is engaged in an academic study of peace. u

Kay Boyle, Franckenstein

NY  
MRS  
"The New York Times" issue of November 29, 1955, contains an article bearing the captions, "'Subversive' File Names 2,000,000," and "Young Says U. S. Lists Have Unassessed Data - Kay Boyle Denies Red Link." The article deals with the hearings before the Senate Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights which was looking for violations of Constitutional Rights in connection with the dismissal of Government personnel under the Government Security Program. The article stated that on November 28, 1955, Kay Boyle swore before the Subcommittee that she had never been a Communist nor had she joined organizations called "subversive." Kay Boyle appeared before the Subcommittee in defense of her husband, Joseph M. Franckenstein, who in May, 1953, had been dismissed from the State Department, as a security risk. The dismissal, according to Franckenstein, was based partly on allegations that his wife had been a Communist in the 1940's. u

The April 30, 1962 issue of the "National Guardian" on page 13, column 3, contained an invitation from "Liberation" to "dilemmas, difficulties and decisions confronting the peace movement." The invitation stated an exploratory discussion of the problems the peace movement must solve creatively if it is to be effective in our rapidly changing society" would be held at the u

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Community Church, 40 East 35th Street, New York, New York, on May 3, 1962, at 8:15 P.M. Kay Boyle was described as the Chairman of the discussion. u

[redacted]  
On February 24, 1965, a source advised that [redacted] participated in a demonstration protesting the war in Vietnam which was held at the Community Church, 40 East 35th Street, New York, New York, on February 18, 1965. u

Among the sponsoring organizations were the "Catholic Worker", the Committee for Non-Violent Action, the Student Peace Union and the War Resisters League. u

u  
The "Daily Worker" in its issue of November 5, 1952, contained an article entitled "Catholic Group Hits Rosenbergs Sentence." The article in part reflected that a group of prominent Catholic laymen associated with the "Catholic Worker" have called upon President Truman to commute the death sentence of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, according to an announcement made by the National Committee to Secure Justice for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg. [redacted] was listed as one of the above group. u

A characterization of the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case (and local affiliates) is attached hereto. u

William C. Davidon  
Professor, Haverford College

PA: On March 30, 1961, Dr. William C. Davidon, a physicist, Argonne National Laboratory, was one u

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"Liberation" Magazine

of the participants at a discussion program on radio station WEAW-FM, Chicago, Illinois, on the topic of "Peacemakers." During the discussion he was accused of being a "Communist fronter." He admitted being a sponsor of the Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell. U

On September 5, 1963, a source advised that during August 1963, William C. Davidon contributed \$10.00 to the Independent Citizens Committee (ICC), Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. U

A characterization of the ICC is attached hereto. U

On February 24, 1965, a source advised that William C. Davidon participated in a demonstration protesting the war in Vietnam which was held at the Community Church, 40 East 35th Street, New York, New York, on February 18, 1965. U

Among the sponsoring organizations were the "Catholic Worker," the Committee for Non-Violent Action, the Student Peace Union and the War Resisters League. U

~~Dorothy Day~~

*Cuba*

"The Worker," in its issue of May 11, 1958, on page 15, column 4, in an article entitled "Pacifists Protest War Incitement" in part stated "Nine pacifists marching before local Atomic Energy Commission offices at 70 Columbus Avenue, New York, New York, refused to 'take cover' during Tuesday's Civil Defense war games 'alert,' and were given a thirty day suspended sentence by Magistrate Kenneth M. Phipps, in Manhattan Arrest Court. Among those arrested and pleading guilty were: Dorothy Day, editor of the "Catholic Worker." Their picket signs protested bomb drills, nuclear tests and the arrest the previous week in the Pacific of members of the crew of the 'Golden Rule' as it set sail for Eniwetok. U

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"Liberation" Magazine

The files of the Passport Office, United States Department of State (USDS), which were reviewed on July 30, 1962, reflected that by letter received at the Passport Office, USDS on July 16, 1962, on the letterhead of the "Catholic Worker," Dorothy Day, Managing Editor and Publisher, 175 Chrystie Street, New York 2, New York, addressed to Senator Jacob Javits, New York, New York, Day stated that she had applied the previous day at the Passport Office, New York, New York, for validation of her passport, C499609, for a one month trip to Cuba. She requested Senator Javits to do all he could to avoid any unnecessary delay on having her passport issued promptly. The letter was forwarded to the USDS by Senator Javits on July 18, 1962. U

On July 30, 1962, [redacted] Attorney, Legal Division, Passport Office, USDS, advised Day is a journalist and as such she comes within the category of "American Citizens Allowed to Travel to Cuba Upon Request." U

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On August 9, 1962, a source advised that [redacted]

Source further advised that [redacted]

~~(S)~~ (U)

Lawrence Ferlinghetti

In March, 1961, [redacted] reporter, "Sunnyvale Daily Standard," Sunnyvale, California, advised by letter that he had been sent a letter dated March 27, 1961, from [redacted] concerning the Bay Area Fair Play for Cuba Committee (BAFPCC), Bay Area, San Francisco, California. In this letter, U

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"Liberation" Magazine

among other matters, pertaining to the BAFPC, [redacted] commented on the first Bay Area function of the BAFPC which was held on January 14, 1961. In these comments [redacted] mentioned that Lawrence Ferlinghetti was one of the speakers at this function. 4

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[redacted]  
On September 15, 1960, a source advised that on September 3, 1960, [redacted] was in attendance at a Socialist Workers Party (SWP) sponsored West Coast Vacation School which was held at Big Bear Lake, California. 4

~~W. H. Ferry~~

The former "New York Daily Mirror" in its issue of August 9, 1962, on page 21, contained an editorial entitled "Who's Hysterical?" This editorial stated: W. H. Ferry, Vice President of the left wing Fund for the Republic, has seen fit to warn the nation about J. Edgar Hoover. "Repeating an old FFR line, which coincidentally happens to be an old Communist line, Ferry accused Mr. Hoover of creating 'a mischief-making tapestry of legend and illusion if ever there was one' in regard to the strength of Communism in America. Mr. Hoover's warnings against Soviet espionage were termed 'sententious poppycock' by Ferry at the FFR conference in Seattle." "Perhaps Ferry and his associates might have missed Mr. Hoover's latest statement on Communism which was broadcast by him on July 15, 1962. The FBI chief said, in part: 'Nothing will take the place of responsible knowledge in our fight against Communism--a knowledge anchored in faith in God. We can defeat Communism because we have the superior values, the superior way of life. The task will not be easy. But we can win if each of us is willing to do his share. We must meet Communism with facts, not hysteria. 4

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"Liberation" Magazine

Never must we be guilty of witch hunts or vigilantism. Truth is our best weapon of attack: 'Mr. Hoover has the facts on Communism. Ferry and his friends seem to have the hysteria, the vigilantism and a penchant for name-calling and witch-hunting. Maybe this is why Henry Ford II, who bankrolled the Ford Foundation, long since renounced it.' U

Waldo Frank

A press release from the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee for inclusion in newspapers of Sunday, November 24, 1963, datelined Washington, D.C., reported in part as follows:

"The witness, Waldo Frank, was listed as Chairman of the original organizers of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC)."

The above press release, in part, also reported:

"Acceptance of \$25,000 from the Castro government to write a 191 page book on Cuba was admitted today by a well known American author in testimony released today by Chairman James O. Eastland (D. Miss) of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee.

"Frank furnished the Subcommittee with a copy of his contract to write the book, signed by Raul Roa, Cuban Minister of Foreign Relations, but maintained that 'there wasn't the faintest suggestion or question about what I was writing, about what I was saying. No one--no Cubans saw any part of the book until it was published.' Reviews of the book in 'The Worker' and the 'National Guardian,' both Communist publications, took Frank to task for criticizing both capitalism and Communism in the Cuban situation.

"The book 'Cuba Prophetic Island,' was published by the New York publishing firm of Marzani and

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"Liberation" Magazine

Munsell. Both partners of the firm, [ ] and [ ] invoked the Fifth Amendment in 1956 in refusing to tell the Internal Security Subcommittee if they were members of the Communist Party." U

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Erich Fromm

On June 29, 1962, a source made available information concerning individuals scheduled to attend the World Congress for General Disarmament and Peace, Moscow, Russia, July 9-14, 1962. Included among these individuals was the above individual, a writer and lecturer. Source described Fromm as somewhat influenced by a psychoanalysis point of view and as one who holds a "social-democrat viewpoint." It was stated that his writings on Berlin have called for a new approach by the United States on the basis of no war over Berlin. X (C) M

The 1962-63 edition of "Who's Who in America" described Fromm as a psychoanalyst born in Frankfurt, Germany, in March, 1900. The occupations of Fromm included lecturer and author. Another source advised on March 7, 1960, that Dr. Fromm was a sponsor of the New York Council for a Sane Nuclear Policy. U

A third source advised on April 5, 1962, that Fromm was a member of the Socialist Party - Social Democratic Federation. U

Margaret Halsey

In early 1960, a source made available a letter dated February 13, 1960, which was addressed to the United States Board of Parole, Washington, D.C., and which letter was signed by Margaret Halsey. In the letter Margaret Halsey urged that U

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"Liberation" Magazine

a parole be granted to prisoner Henry Winston, who is incarcerated in Montefiore Hospital, Bronx, New York, with a brain tumor. She stated in part to have a man so critically ill surrounded by prison guards gives the impression--which I am sure was not intended--of vindictiveness. U

Henry Winston

In early 1960, Winston, who prior to recent surgery for removal of a brain tumor was serving a sentence resulting from his conviction under the Smith Act of 1940, and for contempt for failure to surrender to serve that sentence. [On April 9, 1964, a source advised in April, 1964, Henry Winston was elected a member of the Secretariat and the National Board of the CPUSA, at a meeting of the National Executive Committee, CPUSA which was held in New York City.] (U)

Margaret Halsey

On September 12, 1960, [redacted] Deputy Clerk, Supreme Court of the United States made available to Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation [redacted] the brief for Amici Curiae filed on September 9, 1960, in the Supreme Court of the United States on behalf of the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA) in the case of the CPUSA, Petitioner versus the Subversive Activities Control Board (SACB) Respondent. The brief reflects that in Appendix A, there is set out the names and addresses, by city and state, of these Amici Curiae. Margaret Halsey, White Plains, New York, was one of those listed. U

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Edward Michael Harrington, Jr.

The December 24, 1962, issue of "New America", self-described as the official publication of the Socialist Party--Social Democratic Federation (SP-SDF) contained an article which stated, "Michael Harrington, editor of 'New America', leaves for Europe the first of the year. The author of 'The Other America' is going overseas to U

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"Liberation" Magazine

"work on a new book. While Harrington can no longer serve as editor of 'New America' he will continue as a leading contributor." U

A source advised that in late 1954, that Harrington was active in the Young Socialist League (YSL) in 1954, and had attended meetings of the YSL National Action Committee. U

Another source advised on September 15, 1955, that Harrington was National Chairman of the YSL. U

A third source advised in June, 1958, that Harrington continued to hold the position of National Chairman of the YSL. U

In September, 1958, the third source advised that Harrington was a member of the Young People's Socialist League (YPSL) following the merger of the YSL with the YPSL. U

The YPSL is publicly known as the Youth Affiliate of the SP-SDF. U

On December 4, 1962, a source advised that at a debate sponsored by the YPSL on November 30, 1962, at Mandell Hall, 57th Street and University Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, Harrington, who was identified as the author of "The Other America", editor of "New America", and a National Committee member of the Socialist Party, spoke. In his speech he made an attack on the House Committee on Un-American Activities. He described the Committee as an instrument which spreads fear and suspicion, and something which has no place in the democratic process because it suppresses dissent and discourages free exercise of constitutional guarantees. U

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"Liberation" Magazine

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[redacted]  
On August 22, 1955, [redacted]

[redacted] a self-admitted member of the Independent Socialist League (ISL) from 1951 to May, 1953, advised that [redacted] who practices law in Chicago, Illinois, was sympathetic to and a friend of ISL during 1951, 1952, and part of 1953.

[redacted] advised that she learned from attending Chicago ISL meetings during the above-mentioned period that [redacted] had in the past and was during the above period, intermittently engaged in legal work for the ISL. She stated she never knew [redacted] to be a member of the ISL. U

A characterization of ISL is attached hereto. U

Nat Hentoff

"The Worker" issue of May 1, 1960, page 4, column 3, listed Nat Hentoff as one of the sponsors of a peace demonstration which will start on May 3, 1960, at City Hall, New York, New York, when air raid sirens are sounded. The demonstration according to "The Worker" will protest Civil Defense exercises. U

On October 23, 1961, a source advised that the welcome home from Russia to the San Francisco to Moscow "Peace Walkers" was held at the Community Church, 40 East 35th Street, New York, New York, on October 19, 1961, under the sponsorship of the Committee for Nonviolent Action and several other peace organizations. Nat Hentoff, the writer was one of the individuals present who extended greetings to the "Peace Walkers". U

On March 31, 1965, a source made available in invitation to a "Freedomways" Salute to Paul Robeson to be held on April 22, 1965, at the Americana Hotel, New York, New York. The last page of this invitation contained a listing captioned "Partial List of Sponsors". The name Nat Hentoff was included on this list. U

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"Liberation" Magazine

"The New York Times" Late City Edition dated December 23, 1963, in an article on Paul Robeson, on page 26, stated that "for eight years from 1950 to 1958, his refusal to sign an affidavit stating whether he was or had been a CP member caused the United States to deny him a passport. A Supreme Court decision in 1958 temporarily killed the affidavit requirement and a passport was issued". U

In another article in "The New York Times" Late City Edition dated December 23, 1963, page 1, it was stated that Robeson left the United States on July 10, 1958, for London, sang in the Soviet Union off and on and acted in England before becoming ill in April, 1961. On August 25, 1963, he arrived in East Berlin for treatment for what [ ] called circulatory trouble; returned to London "last Wednesday" and arrived back in New York on December 22, 1963. When queried about his reported disillusionment with Communism, [ ] [ ] stated "he never was disillusioned, and he thinks its terrific". U

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Martin Luther King

Martin Luther King is the President of the Southern Christian Leadership conference. U

Staughton Lynd

Concerning Staughton Lynd, this individual was interviewed by Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on August 13, 1953. During this interview Lynd advised though he had never been a member of the CP, he had joined the American Youth for Democracy (AYD) in the fall of 1946, on the campus at Harvard University. He stated that the AYD was known as the Harvard Youth for Democracy on the campus and that he had disaffiliated himself with the AYD in June of 1947. U

The AYD has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450. U

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Staughton Lynd further advised during this interview that while at Harvard University, he had also been a member of the John Reed Club for approximately two years during 1947 and 1948. He stated that approximately for one year during this period he had served as the secretary of the John Reed Club. U

A characterization of the John Reed Clubs of the United States is attached hereto. U

Lewis Mumford

On September 12, 1960, [redacted] Deputy Clerk Supreme Court of the United States, made available to Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation [redacted] the brief for Amici Curiae filed in September 9, 1960, in the Supreme Court of the United States on behalf of the CP, USA, Petitioner versus the SACB, Respondent. The brief reflects that in Appendix A, there is set out the names and addresses, by city and state of these Amici Curiae. Lewis Mumford, Amenia, New York, was one of those listed. U

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"Liberation" Magazine

On December 30, 1960, a source advised that Lewis Mumford's name appeared on a list maintained by [redacted] which [redacted] indicated was a list of individuals who had consented to the use of their names by the "Ad Hoc Committee" as a supporter of a petition to eliminate the House Committee on Un-American Activities. U

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On November 18, 1960, a source advised that [redacted] [redacted] was a member of the National Committee to Abolish the Un-American Activities Committee. U

Dr. Linus C. Pauling

On December 23, 1952, according to a "United Press" dispatch, dated December 24, 1952, from Washington, D.C., Louis F. Budenz, a former functionary of the CP, USA, testified before a Special House Committee in Washington, D.C. At that time he stated Linus Pauling had been a "concealed" member of the CP, USA, who had no card or other vestige of membership, but who had made contributions to the CP, USA. He added that Pauling was a member of the Advisory Board that selected fellowship recipients for the Guggenheim Foundation. U

U.S.A. In response to the above, Pauling, in an "Associated Press" dispatch, dated December 24, 1952, from Washington, D.C., denied the above allegation and was quoted as saying, "this statement is a lie. I have never been a member of the CP, and I have sworn to this fact." U

"Time", a weekly news magazine, in its issue of April 21, 1958, page 13, column 3, characterized Dr. Linus Carl Pauling as a "long time supporter of Communist line fronts." U

To substantiate this characterization "Time" quoted a House Committee on Un-American Activities report in 1951, as follows: U

"Professor Pauling", it stated, "has not deviated a hairbreadth from this pattern of loyalty to the Communist cause since 1946". U

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"Liberation" Magazine

James Peck

The June 23, 1948, issue of the New York "Daily News" reported that one James Peck on June 22, 1948, entered the White House, Washington, D.C. with a group of tourists and in protest against the draft law chained himself to the bannister of the stairs leading to the historic East Room. U

Page 2, Column 2, of the August 10, 1958, issue of "The Worker", carried an item that Jim Peck, 43, of New York, was scheduled to be released from jail in Honolulu on August 7, 1958. The item stated Peck was among U

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"Liberation" Magazine

the crew of the ketch "Golden Rule" who served sixty day sentences for trying to sail the ketch into the Atom test zone despite an Atomic Energy Commission ban. //

*4 APPROX  
1915*

The March 4, 1962, issue of the former "New York Mirror" in an article on page 2, entitled "Peace Riot in Times Square" related that defiant peace demonstrators staged a mass sitdown in the middle of Times Square as a protest against President Kennedy's announced plan to resume nuclear testing in the atmosphere. Police arrested 43 sit-downers, one of whom was identified as "James Peck, 47, of 552 Riverside Drive, New York, New York, one of the first Freedom Riders and a leader of the "War Resisters League". U

*JIM PECK*

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On December 18, 1959, a source advised that [ ] and [ ] have on occasion rented their studio at [ ] to the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) for five dollars per meeting; however, to source's knowledge, they have never participated in SWP affairs. U

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450. U

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Also Known as American Forum

According to an article appearing in the May 13, 1957, issue of the "Daily Worker", page 1, column 2, A. J. Muste, "well known pacifist," announced the formation of the American Forum for Socialist Education (AFSE). According to this article, the American Forum seeks to promote "study and serious untrammelled political discussions among all elements that think of themselves as related to historic socialist and labor traditions, values, and objectives...however deep and bitter their differences may have been" The article reflects that among other purposes, the AFSE seeks to call attention to the various publications of the groups whose people engage in discussion; to publish bulletins or pamphlets; to organize regional and national conferences; contribute to the building of new morale and ethic, a spirit of fair play, labor militancy, determination and hope among the progressive and radical forces in this country.

The "Daily Worker" is an East Coast communist daily newspaper which suspended operations on January 13, 1958.

On May 24, 1960, [redacted] Chairman, AFSE, Chicago, Illinois, was interviewed [redacted] by an agent of the FBI. [redacted] stated the Chicago AFSE is not guided or directed by the New York group but has been guided by the precepts of that group.

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[redacted] stated that the AFSE is a broad forum which includes members from various "liberal groups" on its executive committee, including such persons as [redacted] and [redacted].

On May 23, 1961, and on February 14, 1961, [redacted] [redacted] was again contacted [redacted] and advised the AFSE continues to hold public meetings at various times in Chicago, and has no official headquarters in Chicago.

A source, who is familiar with AFSE activities in Chicago, advised on June 21, 1962, that there have been no activities held by the AFSE since November, 1961, that no activities are planned for the immediate future and that there has been no formal dissolution of the AFSE.

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APPENDIX

AMERICAN FORUM FOR SOCIALIST EDUCATION,  
Also Known as American Forum (Cont'd)

According to a second source, [ ] is a former member of the National Committee, Communist Party, USA (CP), who resigned in October, 1958, from the CP because of policy differences.

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According to a third source, [ ] was a member of a shoe workers group in the Johnstone Section, CP of Illinois, until the latter part of 1955, at which time he officially dropped out of the Party because he had signed a non-communist affidavit with the National Labor Relations Board.

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APPENDIX

COMMITTEE TO AID THE  
MONROE DEFENDANTS

A source advised on October 10, 1961, that the Committee to Aid the Monroe Defendants (CAMD) was formed during September, 1961, by the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) in New York City.

Source advised on May 6, 1964, that the aims of the CAMD were to afford financial support and counsel for ROBERT F. WILLIAMS and four other defendants who were involved in a racial incident on August 27, 1961, at Monroe, North Carolina. The SWP hoped to dramatize this incident nationally and internationally through the CAMD and thus attract individuals to the SWP aims and principles by playing a leading role in the integration struggle. The CAMD was also active in promoting the philosophy of utilizing counter-violence to achieve integration as espoused by WILLIAMS.

According to the source, the organization and impetus of CAMD activities throughout the various parts of the United States, such as obtaining sponsors and the raising of funds, were the results of the efforts of various SWP branches.

The March 23, 1964, issue of "The Militant," a weekly SWP newspaper, stated the CAMD suspended activities. This article related that this action was taken following the rejection of this committee by the defendants just prior to the trial held February 18-28, 1964, at Monroe, North Carolina, which resulted in the conviction of all of the defendants, except ROBERT F. WILLIAMS.

ROBERT F. WILLIAMS has fled the United States and is reportedly residing in Cuba.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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APPENDIX

COMMITTEE TO SECURE  
JUSTICE FOR MORTON SOBELL

"Following the execution of atomic spies ETHEL and JULIUS ROSENBERG in June, 1953, the 'Communist campaign assumed a different emphasis. Its major effort centered upon MORTON SOBELL,' the ROSENBERGS' codefendant. The National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case - a Communist front which had been conducting the campaign in the United States - was reconstituted as the National Rosenberg-Sobell Committee at a conference in Chicago in October, 1953, and 'then as the National Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell in the Rosenberg Case' . . ."

("Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications" dated December 1, 1961, issued by the House Committee on Un-American Activities, page 116.)

In September, 1954, the name "National Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell" appeared on literature issued by the Committee. In March, 1955, the current name, "Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell," first appeared on literature issued by the Committee.

The Address Telephone Directory for the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, as published by the New York Telephone Company on April 20, 1964, lists the "Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell" (CSJMS) as being located at 940 Broadway, New York, New York.

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APPENDIX

EMERGENCY CIVIL LIBERTIES COMMITTEE

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., contains the following concerning the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee:

"Emergency Civil Liberties Committee

- "1. 'The Emergency Civil Liberties Committee is an organization with headquarters in New York, whose avowed purpose is to abolish the House Committee on Un-American Activities and discredit the FBI. \* \* \* The committee finds that the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee, established in 1951, although representing itself as a non-Communist group, actually operates as a front for the Communist Party. It has repeatedly assisted, by means of funds and legal aid, Communists involved in Smith Act violations and similar legal proceedings. One of its chief activities has been and still is the dissemination of voluminous Communist propaganda material.'

'FRANK WILKINSON was called as a witness when he appeared in Atlanta as a representative of the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee to propagandize against the Committee on Un-American Activities and to protest its hearings. In 1956 WILKINSON was identified as a Communist Party member by a former FBI undercover agent within the party. Summoned at that time to answer the allegation, his reply to all questions was, "I am answering no questions of this committee." This also became his stock reply to questions when he appeared during the Atlanta hearings. \* \* \* WILKINSON has since been convicted of contempt of Congress and sentenced to one year in jail.'

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APPENDIX

EMERGENCY CIVIL LIBERTIES COMMITTEE

'Disputing the non-Communist claim of the organization, the committee finds that a number of other individuals connected with the ECLC also have been identified under oath as Communists.

\* \* \*!

(Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report for 1958, House Report 187, March 9, 1959, pp. 34 and 35.)

'To defend the cases of Communist law-breakers, fronts have been devised making special appeals in behalf of civil liberties and reaching out far beyond the confines of the Communist Party itself. Among these organizations are the \* \* \* Emergency Civil Liberties Committee. When the Communist Party itself is under fire these fronts offer a bulwark of protection.'

(Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 91.)"

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APPENDIX

FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE

The April 6, 1960, edition of "The New York Times" newspaper contained a full-page advertisement captioned "What Is Really Happening In Cuba," placed by the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC). This advertisement announced the formation of the FPCC in New York City and declared the FPCC intended to promulgate "the truth about revolutionary Cuba" to neutralize the distorted American press.

"The New York Times" edition of January 11, 1961, reported that at a hearing conducted before the United States Senate Internal Security Subcommittee on January 10, 1961, [redacted] identified himself and ROBERT TABER as organizers of the FPCC. He also testified he and TABER obtained funds from the Cuban Government which were applied toward the cost of the aforementioned advertisement.

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On May 16, 1963, a source advised that during the first two years of the FPCC's existence there was a struggle between Communist Party (CP) and Socialist Workers Party (SWP) elements to exert their power within the FPCC and thereby influence FPCC policy. This source added that during the past year there had been a successful effort by FPCC leadership to minimize the role of these and other organizations in the FPCC so that their influence as of May, 1963, was negligible.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

On May 20, 1963, a second source advised that VINCENT "TED" LEE, FPCC National Office Director, was then formulating FPCC policy and had indicated that he had no intention of permitting FPCC policy to be determined by any other organization. This source stated that LEE believed that the FPCC should advocate resumption of diplomatic relations between Cuba and the United States and should support the right of Cubans to manage their revolution without interference from other nations. LEE did not advocate supporting the Cuban revolution per se.

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APPENDIX

FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE

The November 23, 1963, edition of "The New York Times" reported that Senator THOMAS J. DODD of Connecticut had called FPCC "the chief public relations instrument of the CASTRO network in the United States." It is to be noted that Senator DODD was a member of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee which twice conducted hearings on the FPCC.

The December 27, 1963, edition of "The New York World Telegram and Sun" newspaper stated that the pro-CASTRO FPCC was seeking to go out of business and that its prime activity during its lifetime had been sponsorship of pro-CASTRO street rallies and mass picket lines, and the direction of an active propaganda mill highlighting illegal travel-to-Cuba campaigns. Its comparatively brief span of life was attributed to mounting anti-CASTRO American public opinion, the 1962 Congressional hearings which disclosed FPCC financing by CASTRO's United Nations Delegation, and ultimately, the bad publicity which the FPCC received from disclosure of activities on its behalf by suspected presidential assassin, LEE H. OSWALD.

On February 6, 1964, the previously mentioned second source advised that V. T. LEE had recently remarked that the FPCC was dead and that there were no plans to organize another similar organization.

On April 13, 1964, a third source advised that there had not been any FPCC activity in many months and that the FPCC had been dissolved.

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APPENDIX

FREEDOMWAYS ASSOCIATES, INCORPORATED

The records of the New York Secretary of State, Albany, New York, show that the certificate of incorporation of Freedomways Associates, Incorporated, was filed on March 2, 1961.

The Spring, 1964, issue of "Freedomways" is self-described as "A Quarterly Review of the Negro Freedom Movement" published by Freedomways Associates, Incorporated, 799 Broadway, New York City.

On May 24, 1961, a source advised that a report was given on "Freedomways" at a meeting of the National Board, Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), held on May 24, 1961. It was stated that the original plan called for the publication to be openly Marxist, but that it was later decided it would not be avowedly a Marxist publication. Editorials are in the hands of a mixed group of Marxists and non-Marxists. It was stated that the central purpose of "Freedomways" is to develop a theory and positive criticism of currents in the Negro movement, as well as to raise the level of understanding and discussion taking place in Negro life today and to project a socialist and pro-Soviet orientation.

On May 25, 1961, another source advised that "Freedomways" was set up for the CPUSA by JAMES JACKSON, a member of the National Committee of the CPUSA.

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APPENDIX

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INDEPENDENT CITIZENS COMMITTEE (ICC)

A source advised the Independent Citizens Committee (ICC) was initiated and formed by the Communist Party, Eastern Pennsylvania and Delaware (CPEPD), in October, 1962, to build a left-center organization which would be able to initiate political activity. As of May 4, 1964, the policies of the ICC were dominated by the CPEPD through Communist Party members who were officers and members of the ICC.

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APPENDIX

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INDEPENDENT SOCIALIST LEAGUE (ISL)  
FORMERLY WORKERS PARTY (WP)

The May 4, 1962, issue of "Labor Action," then an official publication of the Workers Party (WP), carried an article which reflected that the WP was formed in April, 1940, as a result of a split within the leadership of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP). The article stated that when the Hitler-Stalin Pact was signed and Poland invaded, the minority group within the SWP, in proclaiming the formation of the WP, condemned the pact as being imperialistic in nature and stated it would not support either imperialist camp.

The April 25, 1949, issue of "Labor Action" contained an account of the Fifth National Convention of the WP, held March 24-27, 1949, in New York City, which reflected the change of name of the organization from the WP to the Independent Socialist League (ISL) in order to emphasize the character of the group as a propaganda group for the spreading of socialist ideas and not as a full-fledged political party.

The July 14, 1958, issue of "Labor Action," an official publication of the ISL, contained an article captioned, "The ISL Program in Brief." The article indicated "The ISL stands for socialist democracy and against the two systems of exploitation which now divide the world: capitalism and Stalinism. The ISL, as a Marxist movement, looks to the working class and its ever-present struggle as the basic progressive force in society. The ISL is organized to spread the ideas of socialism in the labor movement and among all other sections of the people. There can be no lasting and genuine democracy without socialism and there can be no socialism without democracy."

The September 22, 1958, issue of "Labor Action" contained an undated statement signed by the Political Committee of the ISL which indicated that the ISL had been dissolved. The statement urged former ISL members to join the Socialist Party-Social Democratic Federation.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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APPENDIX

1.

JOHN REED CLUBS OF THE UNITED STATES

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications", revised and published December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., contains the following concerning the John Reed Clubs of the United States:

- "1. Cited as organizations 'whose affiliation with the Communist Party is clear beyond dispute.'  
(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report, House Report 1476, January 3, 1940, p. 10.)"

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APPENDIX

MEDICAL AID TO CUBA COMMITTEE

The Medical Aid to Cuba Committee (MACC) is an organization with headquarters at 147 West 33rd Street, New York City, which is self-described in literature of that organization, as a voluntary organization of men and women who, in the spirit of brotherhood and humanity, have assumed the task of informing their fellow Americans about the present emergency in Cuba. Literature of the MACC has also stated that it is the function of this Committee to raise funds to purchase some of the urgently needed medicines which are sent to hospitals and medical facilities in Cuba. The organization was established on February 13, 1962, in New York City, New York. Chairman of the MACC is [redacted].

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A source has advised that [redacted] is a Cuban singer and entertainer who has been a rabid pro-Castroite. [redacted] has been affiliated with the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC) and has sung at and addressed groups of the July 26th Movement.

The FPCC and the July 26th Movement are characterized separately.

By general letter dated January 25, 1963, the MACC advised it would be dissolved on January 31, 1963, in light of the recent indemnity transactions by which Cuba received from the United States quantities of medicines and medical supplies worth about "\$25,000,000."

An article in the February 14, 1963, edition of the "National Guardian" reflected that the MACC had terminated its activities, January 31, as announced by [redacted] Chairman.

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The "National Guardian" is characterized separately.

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APPENDIX

MILITANT LABOR FORUM  
NEW YORK, NEW YORK

A source advised on October 19, 1964, that public forums are regularly sponsored by the New York Local of the Socialist Workers Party, usually on Friday evenings, and are held at Socialist Workers Party headquarters, 116 University Place, New York, New York. These are called Militant Labor Forums.

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APPENDIX

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO ABOLISH  
THE HOUSE UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications" issued December 1, 1961, by the Committee on Un-American Activities, U. S. House of Representatives, page 115, contains the following citation regarding the National Committee to Abolish the Un-American Activities Committee (NCAUAC).

"Cited as a 'new organization' set up in the summer of 1960 to lead and direct the Communist Party's 'Operation Abolition' campaign. Seven of the national leaders of this group have been identified as Communists.

(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1278 on the Truth About the Film 'Operation Abolition,' Part 1, October 3, 1961, p. 5.)"

A source has advised that the NCAUAC changed its name on March 3, 1962, to include the word "House" in its name, thereby becoming known as the National Committee to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee.

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APPENDIX

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NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG  
CASE (and local affiliates)

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications", revised and published December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., contains the following concerning the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case (and local affiliates):

- "1. Cited as a Communist front 'organized at least as early as November 1951' to conduct the United States phase of 'a mammoth propaganda campaign designed to obliterate the crime (of) and exploit the Rosenbergs and their codefendant, Morton Sobell, for the purposes of international communism.' Headed by Joseph Brainin as chairman, the committee had national headquarters at 1050 6th Avenue, New York City, and more than 40 local affiliates throughout the country.

(Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, Trial by Treason: The National Committee to Secure Justice for the Rsenbergs and Morton Sobell, August 25, 1956, pp. 1,13,21, 63 and 120; also cited in Annual Report for 1955 House Report 1648, January 17, 1956, originally released January 11, 1956, pp. 3 and 29-33)

- "2. 'To defend the cases of Communist lawbreakers, fronts have been devised making special appeals in behalf of civil liberties and reaching out far beyond the confines of the Communist Party itself. Among these organizations are the \* \* \* National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case. When the Communist Party itself is under fire these offer a bulwark of protection.'  
(Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 91.)"

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APPENDIX

"NATIONAL GUARDIAN"

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., contains the following concerning the "National Guardian":

"National Guardian

- "1. 'established by the American Labor Party in 1947 as a "progressive" weekly \* \* \*. Although it denies having any affiliation with the Communist Party, it has manifested itself from the beginning as a virtual official propaganda arm of Soviet Russia.' (Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, Trial by Treason: The National Committee to Secure Justice for the ROSENBERGS and MORTON SOBELL, August 25, 1956, p. 12.)"

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APPENDIX

NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., contains the following concerning the National Lawyers Guild:

"National Lawyers Guild

- "1. Cited as a Communist front.  
(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 149.)
- "2. Cited as a Communist front which 'is the foremost legal bulwark of the Communist Party its front organizations, and controlled unions' and which 'since its inception has never failed to rally to the legal defense of the Communist Party and individual members thereof, including known espionage agents.'  
(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 3123 on the National Lawyers Guild, September 21, 1950, originally related September 17, 1950.)
- "3. 'To defend the cases of Communist lawbreakers, fronts have been devised making special appeals in behalf of civil liberties and reaching out far beyond the confines of the Communist Party itself. Among these organizations are the \* \* \* National Lawyers Guild. When the Communist Party itself is under fire these offer a bulwark of protection.'  
(Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 91.)"

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APPENDIX

NEW YORK COUNCIL TO ABOLISH THE HOUSE  
UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE

On March 9, 1961, a source advised that the New York Council To Abolish the Un-American Activities Committee (NYCAUAC), 150 West 34th Street, New York City, New York, was formed at a meeting held in New York City on November 17, 1960. This organization was founded principally through the efforts of FRANK WILKINSON, Field Representative of the National Committee To Abolish the Un-American Activities Committee (NCAUAC).

[redacted]  
[redacted] a former member of the Communist Party (CP) [redacted] who furnished information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation from [redacted] advised on September 17, 1952, that FRANK WILKINSON was a member of the Los Angeles County, CP as of September, 1952.

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A second source furnished on September 14, 1961, a copy of resolutions of the New York Council to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee (NYCAHUAC) which were adopted by the NYCAHUAC. One such resolution affirmed the intention to continue to work for the abolition of the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) and to continue its efforts to broaden the participation in this fight. Another resolution accepted as a modus vivendi the suggestion of the Field Representative of the "National Committee to Abolish the HCUA" (NCAHUAC) namely that local abolition committees may identify and co-ordinate their efforts as closely as they desire with NCAHUAC, still maintaining their autonomy for as flexible and independent a program as possible.

A third, fourth, and fifth source have advised during March, 1962, that CP members in the New York City area have been solicited to support activities of the NYCAHUAC during attendance at CP club meetings.

On May 7, 1964, a sixth source advised that the NYCAHUAC continues to function from its office at 150 West 34th Street, New York City, New York.

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APPENDIX

W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA

A source has advised that on October 26-27, 1963, a conference of members of the Communist Party (CP), including national functionaries, met in Chicago, Illinois, for the purpose of setting in motion forces for the establishment of a new national Marxist-oriented youth organization which would hunt for the most peaceful transition to socialism. The delegates to this meeting were cautioned against the germ of anti-Soviet and anti-CP ideologies. These delegates were also told that it would be reasonable to assume that the young socialists attracted into this new organization would eventually pass into the CP itself.

A second conference of over 20 persons met in Chicago on December 28-29, 1963, for the purpose of initiating a "call" to the new youth organization and planning for a founding convention to be held in June, 1964.

A second source has advised that the founding convention for the new youth organization was held from June 19-21, 1964, at 150 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, California, at which time the name W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America was adopted. Approximately 500 delegates from throughout the United States attended this convention. The aims of this organization, as set forth in the preamble to the constitution, are: "It is our belief that this nation can best solve its problems in an atmosphere of peaceful coexistence, complete disarmament and true freedom for all peoples of the world, and that these solutions will be reached mainly through the united efforts of all democratic elements in our country, composed essentially of the working people allied in the unity of Negroes and other minorities with whites. We further fully recognize that the greatest threat to American democracy comes from the racist and right wing forces in coalition with the most reactionary sections of the economic power structure, using the tool of anti-communism to divide and destroy the unified struggle of the working people. As young people in the forces struggling for democracy, we shall actively strive to defeat these reactionary and neo-fascist elements and to achieve complete freedom and democracy for all Americans, thus enabling each individual to freely choose and build the society he would wish to live in. Through these struggles we feel the American people will realize the viability of the socialist alternatives."

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APPENDIX

W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA

The constitution further states that this new organization shall be a membership organization open to individuals, or if five or more people so desire a chapter can be formed which shall in turn be guided by the policies and principles of the parent organization.

The second source has also advised that at the founding convention it was voted that the organization should be temporarily headquartered in San Francisco, California, although no specific physical location was decided upon. This same source advised on June 29, 1964, that the temporary headquarters of this organization is 1007 McAllister Street, San Francisco, which is the headquarters of the W.E.B. DuBois Club of San Francisco.

Both sources have advised that at the founding convention two officers were elected:

[redacted] - President  
CARL ELLENGER BLOICE - Publications Chairman

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A third source has advised that on October 26, 1962, [redacted] attended a CP recruiting class held at 1579 Scenic Avenue, Berkeley, California.

A fourth source has advised that CARL BLOICE, reporter for the "People's World" newspaper, was, on April 3, 1964, elected to the newly organized San Francisco County Committee of the CP.

The "People's World" is a west coast communist newspaper published weekly in San Francisco, California.

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YOUNG SOCIALIST LEAGUE (YSL)

The March 1, 1954, issue of the "Young Socialist Challenge," published as page three of "Labor Action," an official publication of the Independent Socialist League (ISL), contained an article concerning the creation of the YSL, which pointed out that at a unity conference occurring February 12-14, 1954, at Labor Action Hall, New York, New York, a merger occurred between the Young People's Socialist League (YPSL) and the Socialist Youth League (SYL). The new organization was named the YSL.

A confidential informant on June 15, 1954, made available the minutes of the YSL's National Action Committee meeting of April 13, 1954, which reflected that one [ ] "Chairman of SP (Socialist Party) Youth Committee," had objected to a statement appearing in "Commerce," a New York University journal, which indicated that the YPSL merged with the SYL to form the YSL. He explained that the YPSL did not merge with anyone, that it continued to exist as the youth section of the Socialist Party. He explained that a small group of the YPSL was dropped, expelled, or suspended from that organization and joined the SYL, which he characterized as the youth group of the "Trotskyite ISL." He explained that after these few former members of the YPSL joined the SYL, the SYL then proceeded to change its name for its own purposes.

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On April 9, 1956, another confidential informant advised as follows:

The YSL has frequently worked in close sympathetic cooperation with the ISL toward similar objectives, although each major issue given mutual consideration is decided upon by these organizations individually. The YSL serves as an apprenticeship for the ISL, but ISL selection of members from YSL ranks is made on an individual and personal basis. In many instances YSL members are also members of the ISL.

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YOUNG SOCIALIST LEAGUE (YSL) CONT'D.

The YSL and ISL utilize the same printing house in New York City and the YSL publication is printed as an insert in "Labor Action." Frequently, lecturers before the YSL are ISL members.

The September 22, 1953, issue of "Young Socialist Challenge," which appeared as page five of "Labor Action," contained an undated statement from the National Action Committee of the YSL which indicated that the YSL had been dissolved. The statement appeared under the caption "Join the Young Peoples Socialist League."

The YPSL is publicly known as the youth affiliate of the Socialist Party-Social Democratic Federation.

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Sources are set forth and identified as they appear in the LHM.

Page 5, Volume 2, Number 14 of the publication "Fair Play," dated 5/10/61, was made available to SA [redacted] on 5/19/61, by [redacted]

Information relating to BARBARA DEMINGS connection with the NCCI, was obtained through an anonymous source on 5/5/61.

SA [redacted] Boston Office, interviewed BARBARA DEMING on 5/31/63. U

The pamphlet General Strike for Peace which was obtained on 1/25/62, was obtained by SA [redacted]

#### INFORMANTS

##### Identity of Source

[redacted]	(S) (U)	Used to characterize DAVID DELLINGER	(S)
[redacted]		Used to characterize A. J. MUSTE	
Former [redacted]		Used to characterize DAVID DELLINGER	
[redacted]		100-128963-1E4(14)	
[redacted] Anonymous		Used to characterize SIDNEY LENS	
[redacted]	(S) (U)	" " " " "	(S)
[redacted]		" " " " "	
[redacted]		Used to characterize BAYARD RUSTIN	
[redacted]	(S) (U)	" " " " "	(S)
[redacted]		" " " " "	